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AGENTS. MAINE.

Nathan Winslow, Portland. MEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1.2 Regers, Plymouth, Willard Russel, Amherst. VERMONT.

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worle, Newburyport, Win. Henderson, Hanover Win. Carruthers, Amesbury Mills, Isaac Austin, Nantucket,

Enoch Perkins, Newton, Ehas Richards, Weymouth, Thos. J. Baker, Worcester, Win. C. Stone, Watertown, Win. L. Dennis, Osterville, Israel Perkins, Lynn, 4. Dailey. Lowell, Israel Perkins, L. cac , Fall River.

RHODE ISLAND. tiant Pawtucket, Elias Smith, Providence.

COUNTRICUT. Senson, Branklyn, Thos. Kinne, Jr. Norwich.

NEW YORK. R. G. Williams, N. Y. City, Thos. Van Ranselaer, "Sau'l. Dutton, Cazenovia,
Albany, Jas. C. Fuller, Skaneateles. John H. Barker, Peru

PENNSYLVANIA. gravell Pittsburg. B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge, John Cox, Homort Rev. Chas. A. Boyd, Erie-Erie Co.

Il. Cincinnati, Jas. Austin, Marlborough, Miller. Jr. Sandyville, A Bugdale, South Charlestown. Chandler, Raisin, Michigan Territory. Porter, Gape Hayti.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Tr 0 the harrible bloody-mindedness of some of enemies of the colored race. Here is the latest on from the New-York Age. Messrs. Wavland. and Smart, what think you of such murderous

THE NEGRO QUESTION .- This is indubitably h blow of our republic-the lowering of evil, charged with the lightning of deand disunion. The freedom given to es on the 1st of the present month by ore in the British West India posses adduced as an example that we ought ly to follow. But can it be done wi h a safety? And is the North willing to price-ONE HUNDRED mildollars as a remuneration to the South

ght of man to-liberty no one will dether will any one pretend that holding shvery is not horrible and pernicious. he negro has rights, so has the white o; and they are not to be destroyed by philanthropy. The property of the consisting chiefly of the labor of their is sacred-of which it would be the stice violently to dispossess them. even allowing that the North had the pows be benefitted thereby ? View this matspassionately-look upon the free negro tion of New York, and what is it? of the most horrible and degrading vice-most wretched and heart-rending poverty e most loathsome sloth and idleness, the

id has ever behold That the condition of the plantation slave es is infinitely preferable to that of the er portion of the free negroes here, none iot can deny. Coverting in dens, too the for description—overwhelmed with of vermin—ill-clothed and worse fed—the hese wretched creatures wear out their We speak of the mass! there are exof course, as there is also in the condithe southern slaves : the household norwhom, we scruple not to affirm, lead far

rand luxurious lives than do even a considportion of our white working population. We will consider another time at length the ts of negro emancipation in the South. of we will confine ourselves to its proend in the North, at our own homes and That the negro propagates with asmpidity, is a fact well confirmed. Althe race numerous TO DANGER! do they feel their strength, and burn esire of standing equal with the white The cry of ' equal rights' is now their td-' death or their attainment,' their

are inflamed with the wish of contestthe white man his long vaunted supe-They show by their behavior the y breathe against those who hold them parative subjection-who deny them fivileges with the white man's own. we never pondered on these things ? we never considered the ultimate end of hite and black struggle? Shall we dare hat it must be? We will. It is written book of fate—SLAVERY TO THE HITE-orto the black EXTERMINATION.

MORE DIABOLISM.

la our last number, we gave a few specimens of the tion and madness of the Whig organs in the New-York, on the abolition question. Here are

We are strongly of opinion that the Whigs succeeded throughout the State, but successful or defeated, this abolition as-UST UNITE IN IT—it is more dangerous any question now exciting the people of The blacks can only be manutwo ways-by purchase or by revolutheir owners will not consent to sell m of course the soil they cul-AND WHICH WITHOUT THEM LD BE OF NO VALUE, there is no a earth to compel them but by force.'

The next is from the Courier and Enquirer: Abditionism-or in other words Treason son to the union of the States in its most orm-had not raised its hideous head WILLIAM H. SEWARD is elected Gov-But the KNAVES who seek abolition of without regard to the Constitution and stitutions of the country, have for a mo-educed honest and highminded men into s, and have thus given themselves a importance which is as transient as it mptible. When time is allowed for re-If those thus deluded, will find expresse letter of Mr. SEWARD, the only opingard to this exciting topic which any -any patriot may hold, without of treason to our Union. Then political Abolition be held up as a by-word



VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASSACEUSETES.

and a reproach : and those who have temporarily vielded to it, look with scorn and indignation upon the unprincipled men with whom it origited. Thank Gop, the Whigs of the State should feel on this subject, have clearly demon-strated that they at least, are prepared to hold Abolitionism as only worthy of being associated with Loco Focoism and Fanny Wright Agrarianism. With them they have 'consigned it to the tomb of the Capulets,' and the great victory they have achieved is untainted with this newfangled species of 'treason to the Union.'

MORE LIGHT DIFFUSED AT THE SOUTH! By the following article from the Richmond Whig of Oct. 26, three things will be noticed :- 1st, that the slaveholding Vandals of Virginia are convicted of mantealing in their consciences, and resort to the burning lications, because they cannot answer them .-2d. That slaveholders are allowed to despoil post-offiwhich make no compromise with the bloody system. " Call you this backing your friends?"]

CONFLAGRATION.

A barrel full of abolition papers and pamphlets were burned in the Main street of our city on Saturday last, by the police of the city on Saturday last, by the poince of the city. They were handed over by the Postmaster. Among them were—New York Evangelist; Gospel Publisher, Harrisburg Pa.; Friend of Man, Utica, N. Y.; Boston Recorder; Human Rights, N. Y.; Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine; Liberator, Boston; National Enquirer, Philadelphia; Michigan Observer; National Laborer, Philadelphia; New York Baptist Register, Utica; Eastern Baptist, Maine; Vermont Chronicle; Philanthropist, Cincinnati; Youth's Cabinet, Boston; Pennsylvania Freeman : New England Spectator : Zion's Watchman, New York; Narrative of James Williams. A more base compilation of falsehood was nev-er published than this last named pamphlet. It great display of folly for the abolitionists to send their incendiary matter South, with a view of having it distributed among the people. The vigilance of our Postmasters will not allow it to leave their respective offices, but will commit it to its proper element. Money expended for the above vile purpose, could be better appropriated

Yet another flood of light! All the abominations following is from the Petersburgh (Va.) Constellation.

Press in New York; the one the 'Anti-Slavery Almanac;' the other a large pamphlet filled with comancipation in the West Indies. They were handed to him by our vigilant Post Master. When this conflagration took place, 'all was as calm as a summer evening.' Not a 'Boy' was present.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

A SLAVEHOLDER.

Chestignist beds.

The great Idolometer to be solded with break the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with the great Idolometer to be solded with the solded it were, if the frail goddess there enshringed as woman, should be found sitting amid the ruins untouched, not one fold of her tinseled drapery disturbed.

Chestignist best and the content of the solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to be solded with preak the other. But, no. The great Idolometer to b A SLAVEHOLDER. present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BARBARITY OF PREJUDICE.

In reading the following letter from the Emancipa-tor, who that has the feelings of A MAN, that despises meanness, that abhors brutality, that is not a heathen, that presumes to call himself a republican and christian. vill not sympathize with the noble writer, and kindle with indignation in view of the treatment he received, as described in his manly and temperate account of the affair? We have been well acquainted with Mr. Van Ranselaer for several years, and we esteem it'a privilege to rank him among our friends. He is one who mphatically 'gives the world assurance of a man. in New York, where he is personally known, he is highly respected as a gentleman of talent and enterprise. His object in coming to this city was to attend the New England Colored Temperance Convention .which is another proof, we suppose, that he belongs to an inferior order of beings from the whites. His case is not a rare, but a very common one. It is only an ilustration of that brutal spirit of caste, which every where rages against our colored population, and which ustains all the operations of the Colonization Society Had he been a servant or a slave, in company with his naster, he might have remained in the cabin with imunity-no one would have thought of quarrelling with is presence; but being an independent traveller it was an outrage for him to think that he was entitled to he treatment of a man!

Baston Oct 26 1838 REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT-DEAR BROTHER,-I stepped on board the Steamboat J. W. Richmond, in your city, esterday afternoon, for Providence. I had previously understood that this being an opposition boat, people were treated irrespective of complexion; so, full of word from you, sir.' I asked, what offence have I committed? 'Not a word, sir,' said he, and laid hold of me with violence, and ordered two men to remove me. But when I saw him in such a rage, and fearing that he might do himself harm, I recired, and walked the deck till late in the night, when I had another talk with the captain. I then told himself had not treated with the captain. I then told himself had not treated with the captain. I say that an explanation was due from him: but he refused to allow me to go below, or to give me a berth. I then told him I should publish the treatment I had received. He again flew in a passion, and I guilty nation of her injustice and cruelty to the of the waters invited me to compare had which the descendants of Africa, until righteousness, inssaid no more to him. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, one of the waiters invited me to occupy a bed which he had prepared. I accepted it, and was rendered comfortable; and feel very grateful to three of the waiters for their sympathy in these trying moments, as well as to some of the passengers. One gentleman in particular, the Rev. Mr. Scudder, (Methodist) gave me great consolation by identifying himself with me at the time. Now, dear brother, I have made this communication of facts for the information of the friends of human rights, who, I believe, have patronized this bat from principle, that they may act understandingly hereafter.

A justifiable act of Lynching was lately committed at Valley Forge, after a temperance address by the Rev-Mr. Hunt. The multitude, led on by a dealer in ardent spirits, burnt a barrel of whiskey, after having given it a coat of tar and feathers. From the Register and Observer.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN.

The correspondent L. E. P. on the sphere of woman, thinks it 'a great and fatal mistake and City of New York, while they feel as men when woman departs from the sphere of duty so clearly assigned her by the God of nature, when forgetting the delicacy of feminine feeling, she barangues in public, and assumes the tone of authority and command.' We would ask if the mistake be not equally great and fatal when man forgetting the delicacy and dignity of human feeling, assumes the tone of nuthority and command? The only difference ed to this tone so long from the lips of man that we are less disgusted by it. The writer speaks feelingly and eloquently about the 'appropriate sphere' in which woman may move. She may 'turn all the enthusiasm of he: feelings, all the powers of her mind, all the affec-2d. That slaveholders are allowed to despoil post-offi-That those newspapers which are the most feeble in and how may a woman thus devote herself their reprodution of slavery are condemned with those without breaking one of those silken cords which bind her in her 'appropriate sphere'? [N. B. This conflagration has set on fire the indigna. If, as the apostle says, pure religion be to visit tion of the editor of the Vermont Chronicle ! After all the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and his efforts to conciliate the South, he may well exclaim to keep one's self unspotted from the world, we ask how are ignorance and misery and suffering, away from a woman's own home, to be in-structed and relieved, unless she quits her home? and how can she do this without departing from her sphere of duty? and how in the name of common sense, which the writer so strongly recommends, is she to keep herself unspotted from the world, if the world he to her a sealed book? A dweller in Eden is one thing, and a child of the kingdom of Heaven another, and a very different thing. It may serve the purposes of man's selfishness better or woman to be the first, but if the commands of the Saviour are to be obeyed, it becomes needful for her to 'call no man master,' but work out her own salvation, in her own way.

The writer refers to woman as a 'sovereign leading armies to victory.' We have yet to learn that this is the appropriate sphere of man. We have not yet acquired the power to understand the sublime right of man to tread his brother in the dust. We cannot yet comprehend the liberty which man possesses of coming a wealth-seeker, a bigot, an ambitious statesman, or an intriguing politician. Is society forever to remain as it is now? Has it reached the acme of moral perfection? Has by distributing it among the suffering poor of the law of christianity, that every soul is in itself a perfect whole, bound to the great system of souls by the eternal attractive principle of And horrors of slavery will be seen by and by. The love, accomplished its mission love, and unlove, accomplished its mission for mankind? ANOTHER CONFLAGRATION: broken, is the duty of woman. She must shut her ears and her heart, for the wail of woe she
Our Mayor, a few days ago, committed to the might not reneve would dealen the one, and flames two publications issued by an Abolition the agony of affliction never to be soothed would

Christianity has more to do for the world and for woman than it has yet accomplished; and if Christ be the great model of a human being, we turn to his life and confidently ask, if there be one word, one act of his whole mission, un-

A WOMAN?

VERDICT OF OUR COLORED BRETHREN. The different feelings which are excited in the breasts f the free colored population of this country, by the American Colonization and the American Anti-Slavery Societies, are clearly expressed in the following extract rom a Declaration of Sentiments put forth in Philadel hia by the American Moral Reform Society, composed colored citizens exclusively.

'It is our fortune to live in an era when the noral power of this nation is waking up to the evils of slavery, and the cause of our oppressed brethren throughout this country. We see two risal institutions* invoking the benevolence of nations to aid in changing our condition. former proposes an indirect action on the sin of slavery, by removing the free to the land of heir fathers. The latter, a direct action on the subject of slavery, by denouncing its guilt, while it pleads for the elevation of the free colored oan in the land of his nativity.

The former we reject. First, because it is unnecessary: there being sufficient amount of erritory on this continent to contain ten times the number of its present inhabitants. Secondly, because it is anti-republican in its nature and endency; for if our country were now overflowing with a redundant population, we should resterday afternoon, not and an opposition was a superstand irrespective of complexion; so, full of hope of a pleasant entertainment, I went to the office and paid \$3,50 (fifty cents more than the regular fare,) for my passage and a berth, No. 15, which was assigned me in the after cabin, and obtained my ticket. I walked about until dark, when, feeling chily, I repaired to the cabin in which my berth was. I had not been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very been there long, before a man came up to me in a very beat and I replied, I would still exist. Therefore, we, as ardent lovers of our country's welfare, would be guilty of leaving it to writhe under the dominion of a prejudice in the long of morality, religion, and paired to the cabin in which my berth was. I had not been there long, before a man came up to me in a very abrupt manner, and said, 'Whose servant are you?' I at first gave no answer; he repeated, and I replied, I am my own, Sir. 'Well,' said he, 'you must go on deck.' I asked, why so? 'Because you ought to know your place.' I said, this is my place. Said he, 'Go on deck, I tell you.' Said I, I cannot go on deck. Said he with an oath, and running upon deck, 'I'll make you.' He returned in a moment with the captain, who came trembling, and said, 'I want you to go on deck immediately.' I asked the reason. 'Not a word from you, sir.' I asked, what offence have I committed? 'Not a word, sir,' said he, and laid hold to us in the most emphatic terms to remain on our soil, and see the salvation of God, and the

principle, that they may act understandingly hereafter.

Yours in affliction,
Thos. Van Rensetaer.

As it regards the latter institution, we beeve that it is preparing the way for that desirable event. With them we make one common

*The American Colonization Society and American

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

NO. 48.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBERS 30, 1838.

cause, satisfied to await the same issue. With thorized to make such prohibition as to all the uppert of its principles. We will raise our ed.' moral flag, bearing for its inscription, 'do unto the same as you would have them do unto you;' I have given the subject, my present opinion is vithout distinction of caste or complexion.'

JESUS OF NAZARETH, WHO WENT ABOUT DOING or any miserable object, ever appeared? answer was ready—the compassionate Jesus ject of slavery.
had just passed through.—[Bossuet.]

But, Gentlemen, you ask, Do you think

THE ATHENIANS-Whose government was popular and at the same time tyrannical, and nity to make and sustain a motion to i anured with the best blood of her own citiens-had a custom of softening the names of bring in a bill for the immediate abolition of sla things which naturally conveyed an idea of ter-So our modern colonization and pro-slavery mobocrats apply the terms Liberty, Equal- to that effect; and if this should be ineffectual, ity, Rights of the poor, &c. for Tyranny, Deso-lation, Oppression, and Plunder. So Cromwell rules of the House, to urge this question upon drove out the Long Parliment at the point of the consideration of that body? the bayonet 'for the glory of God and the good of the Nation.' And so Robespierre, Danton, the best blood of France flowed in rivers from the guillotine, by their order. Men must be tried by their practices and not trusted for their professions. The wolf is most formidable when he comes in sheep's clothing.

POLITICAL.

LETTER OF MR. SALTONSTALL.

As Mr. Saltonstall was preferred by the Essex ounty Anti-Slavery Convention to either of his opponents, and as he has succeeded in his election to Con gress by a large majority, we think it proper to place the subject of stavely and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, &c. &c.

SALEM, Nov. 1st, 1838.

Your communication of the 24th of October. requesting my views on several questions in relation to slavery, was received on the evening of the 26th. It has not been in my power to make an earlier reply. My letter will contain my views upon the questions you ask, although they are not considered separately, and in the order in which they are proposed.

of Slavery, and upon most of your questions, have been long known to my friends—I have expressed them freely, and without hesitation. I have always considered slavery as the greatest 'moral, social and political evil' in our Country, and that it is worthy the exertion of all wise and good men, by all proper and constitutional means, to prevent its extension, and

to bring it to an end, as soon as possible. trict of Columbia I have never had any doubt be made a question, or that the exercise of the

ower would be opposed on that ground. I think it clear also, as a general princile, that Congress has power to abolish slavery in the Territories. As stated in a Memorial from Boston in 1819: 'The power of Congress ver its own territories is by the very terms of the Constitution, unlimited. If in its judgment it be needful, for the benefit of a territory, to nact a prohibition of slavery, it would seem to be as much within its power of legislation, as ny other ordinary act of legislation.

The question as to the constitutional power of Congress to abolish the slave trade between the states, is one of more difficulty. As was ob- To Messrs. E. Hunt, Wm. B. Dodge served in the report upon that subject made at the last session of the General Court. 'This is perhaps the most important power which is attributed to Congress on the subject of slavery, and yet it has not been often discussed.' I am aware that the question has ever been brought before Congress, except in petitions which have been laid upon the table, without

Sth Sect. of the 1st Art. of the Constitution, tional exercise of power, has never been ques-tioned; and why has not Congress the power also, by virtue of the same clause, to regulate or for us that a man be called an abolitionist-nor e several States?

The clause in the Constitution which proides that 'The migration or importation of
uch persons as any of the States now existing first Chief Justice of the U. S., one of the abolitionist-but, by ohibition as to any new State, which might will be 500 greater than that for Seward. n the mean time he that from and after that period, they were au- trinate the abolitionists of this county on the

them we are willing to labor for its achieve- States, whether new or old. It will I presume ment, and terminate our lives as martyrs, in be admitted, that slaves were the persons intend-

nder this banner we will rally our countrymen that Congress has the power to prohibit the slave trade between the states.

These powers with which the Constitution

has invested Congress, relate to vastly impornas invested Congress, relate to vasily impor-culogium! He different from the insensate loquence of the day, who, when she would ex-elected an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who, when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who, when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who, when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who, when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day, who when she would ex-blacked an interpretation of the insensate state of the day of t hrough the country of the enemy, with victory citing or complicated, questions in relation to the language slavery may be, or may be made, they ought in of the panegyrist, to overrun the country of the my opinion to be brought before Congress, and nemy with victory at his side? Is it not to to be made the subjects of full, free, and deliber open the flood-gates of blood, and to commit ate discussion in that legislative body, which universal slaughter? How different was the alone has the power to remedy these evils. No assage of the victorious Jesus through Judea! one who has noticed the signs of the times, Benevolence was the victory that accompanied and the progress of opinion concerning slavery, his steps; affliction, sickness, mental disorder, not only in the U. S., but throughout the civ lew at his approach. Not only the house lilized world, can doubt but these subjects must where he sojourned was distinguished by his be brought forward, and that Congress must and ctive compassion; every impression of his steps will, eventually, exercise their constitutional may be said to have been accompanied by the powers in relation to them. I do not now see estiges of his redundant goodness. As the what is to be gained by delay, or how these ower scattereth the seed as he moves along, the questions are to become less difficult or complion of God, wherever he went, diffused his divine favors. Did any one inquire, why, in that town, or that hamlet, no lame or blind person, ought immediately to exercise its full constitu-The tional powers, by efficient legislation on the sub-

> would be the duty of a member of the next Congress, to take the earliest possible opportuthe committee on the District of Columbia to this fails, to himself bring in and support a bil

It is impossible for me now to say what spe cific course I should think it my duty to take nd Marat, cried Liberty and Equality, while for the purpose of effecting the abolition of Slathe best blood of France flowed in rivers from the District of Columbia, if I were a

member of Congress.

That must depend upon circumstances, and what I should believe to be my duty at the time. I cannot now determine what particular mode of proceeding will be wisest and best. The experience I have had in legislation has taught me, that a course which may now seem best adapted to accomplish an object, may hereafter be thought wholly unwise. The course of proceeding upon a subject of legislation, is ordina rily the result of consultation among its friends and especially those of the most experience in the legislative Doay. There can be no whole legislation, without regard to time and circumstances. A disregard to these will destroy what

influence a legislator might otherwise have. A Representative should go to Congress free to propose and support, or to oppose any measures, as at the time, in the exercise of his best discretion, under a sense of his responsibility he shall believe to be his duty. free, and ready to do his duty, fearlessly, and conscientiously. As a member of a deliberative assembly, he ought to be able to listen to discus-My opinions on the character and influence sion, to obtain all the light and knowledge he

I have always considered it a sufficient ground for want of confidence in the President of the United States, that in entering on the duties of his office, he made the gratuitous declaration, in effect, that he should veto any bill which had for its object, abolition of slavery in the Distret of As to the constitutional power of Congress to tholish slavery and the slave trade in the Disand did not suppose, until recently, that it could upon which he is called to act, at the time it cide and act, according to his conviction of duty and not according to any predetermined resolu tion. The duty of a member of Congress is the same-and when it shall cease to be so consid ered, Congress will no longer be a free, deliber ative assembly.

> If the slave trade is carried on between th U. S. and Texas, such additional legislation ought immediately to be had, as may be necessary and effectual to put a stop to it

I am, very respectfully, Your obt. Servt. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL. and Benj. F. Newhall, Com. &c.

If every abolitionist, who goes to the ballot-box would carry out his principles as uncompromisingly as does our bro. Gerrit Smith, a mighty political revolution would soon be witnessed in all the free States, in suring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

PRIERBORO'. Nov. 8, 1838. Whether Congress has this power, depends nainly on the construction of the clause of the construction of the Constitution, the Constitution, the Constitution, the Constitution, the Constitution of the Constitution, the Constitution of the Constitution one thousand ahead of Seward in Oncida Constitution country abolitionists I which gives that body the power to regulate county. For Madison county abolitionists I commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes. Under this authority, the foreign slave trade adopted in abolition meetings. We subscribe is been prohibited. That it was a constitu- fully to the plan of interrogation, and can vote for no man who does not give satisfactory anpower swers to our interrogatories. It is not enough prohibit trade, (Commerce,) in slaves, among is it enough that he belong to an anti-slavery society. He must be able to abide the test of

shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to the year 1808, 'may also be referred to, upon this question. JOHN JAY the much inclined to regard Henry Fitzhugh as an ost able expositors of the Constitution, consided it to be clearly and discolar account. have read, his and Kirkland's joint answers is positively the most offensive. Again, Victory ional authority of Congress to prohibit the miation or importation of slaves into any of the date for Congress for Onondaga and Madison States, does not appear questionable. - I under- is a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and stand the meaning of this clause to be, that the power of Congress, although competent to prohibit such migration and importation, was not to be exercised with respect to the then existing exters and the meaning of this clause to be, that yet the touchstone of the public questions was too much for him. The abolitionists of Madisor County, being thorough abolitionists, will not only not vote for Birdseye; but will work harden the property of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then existing exters and the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with respect to the then exists a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, and yet the touchstone of the public questions was not to be exercised with the public sting states and them only, until the year 1808, against him than against any other candidate out that Congress were at liberty to make such established; and further, have labored very hard to enlighten and indoc

point of political action. We have he'd within three weeks, three mee ings of our County So-

Dear James C. Fuller and another whole souled abolitionist come nearl : 40 miles to attend our Cazenovia meeting day before yester-

You will see from what I have said that I am opposed to giving ecattering votes. It may excusable in states where a majority instead of a plurality of the votes are required to elect.

In great haste, Your friend and brother, GERRIT SMITH.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

CONTENTMENT PLOTTING INSURRECTION Here is a phenomenon! A portion of the happiest and most contented laborers in the land, plotting the destruction of their friends and benefactors! Why? O, because they don't want to be free! And because the free people of color are worse off than the slaves !

Projected insurrection of Slaves .- We copy the following narrative from the Evansvill (Ia.) Journal of Wednesday, the 24th of October. We have no reason to doubt a statement given with so much minuteness, and through so respectable a medium; but is it not rather singuar that the scenes of all the projected servile insurrections in Kentucky for so many years past have been laid in Henderson county? Why do not our Henderson friends send their negroes down the river, and stock their farms with a new set !- Louisville Journal.

Great excitement has prevailed for a week or two past, in Henderson county, Ky., in consequence of the discovery of a plan of insurrecthe opposite side of the river, a few miles from this place, discovered, a week ago last Sunday, that his horses had been ridden during the night which added to the fact that his slaves had been absent more frequent than usual, elicited his suspicions. He separated three of his negro men who had been absent, and flogged each one into a confession of where they had been and what was their object. The similarity of their confessions, separated as they were, plac-ed the truth of them almost beyond a doubt.

They stated that they had been a number of times to a meeting, at Race Creek, a few miles above this place, on the Kentucky side, attending to the preaching of a white man by the name of Cummings, who told them that they might gain their freedom, and that he would provide them with arms and ammunition. The time for rising was to have been fixed upon last Saturday night; but the plot being discovered, and Cummings getting wind of it, cleared himself out. It is said that Col. McLain was to be the first victim. There is but little doubt that this Cummings is one of a band of villains whose object is plunder. It is known that Col. McLain and his neighbors generally keep considerable money by them.

A week ago last Saturday night the citizens,

being alarmed, patrolled the streets and made a general examination of the town, when only one negro man out of 200 was to be found. Report says that a gang of villains had divided a great portion of the State into districts and were planning a general and simultaneous insurrection of the slaves. Cummings is represented as a very thick set, stout, athletic man.

> PROSTITUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN CHARACTER.

The National Intelligencer, of Nov. 3, contains the following advertisement, by which a slaveholding mem-ber of the Methodis: Episcopal Church endeavors to avail himself of the sanctity of his Christian profession to facilitate his operations in the traffic of human flesh at our grand central republican slave-shambles.

GOOD NEGROES WANTED.

A citizen resident of Tennessee, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who has certificates of his standing as such, and more especially as a humane master. is desirous of procuring a few house-servants—cook, washer, &c., a blacksmith and boy, for his own use, of good character and qualifications, and no others.

For such a fair price will be given. Letters on the subject of this advertise-ment, addressed to S. P. A. through the Post Office at Washington City, will meet with due attention. nov-eplm.

Of course, according to the Methodist Discipline, this man must have a 'sincere desire to flee from the wrath to come.' The probability is, that these Christian (') dealers will be able, by their 'certificates' of character, to cut out the old established dealers, Birch, Armûeld, Woolfolk and Tate, and get the whole trade into pious hands. Whether the Methodists intend to monopolize ess, we are not informed. Perhaps Dr. Luck the business, we are not informed. Ferhaps Dr. Luck-ey can tell us. In the mean time, we recommend to the 'citizen resident of Tennessee, and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church,' who has such good and ample 'certificates of his standing as such, and more especially as a humane master,' to rend the following re-marks of one Join Wester, formerly a person of some influence among Methodists.

To SLAVEMOLDERS. This equally concerns all slaveholders, of whatever rank and degree; seeing men-buyers are exactly on a level with men-stealers! Indeed you say, 'I pay honesty for my goods; and I am not concerned to know how they are come by.' Nay, but you are: you are deeply concerned to know they are honestly come by: otherwise you are partaker with a thief, and are not a jot honester than he. But you know they are not honestly come by; you know they are procured by means nothing near know they are procured by means nothing near so innocent as picking pockets, house-breaking or cobbing upon the highway. You know they are procured by a deliberate species of more complicated villany, of fraud, robbery, and murder, than was ever practised by Mohammedans or Pagans; in particular, by murders of all kinds; by the blood of the innocent poured upon the ground like water. Now it is your money that pays the African butcher. You therefore are principally guilty of all these frauds, robberies, and murders. You are the spring that puts all the rest in motion. They would not stir a step without you: therefore the blood of all these wretches who die before their time lies upon your head. 'The blood of thy brother crieth against thee from the earth.' O, whatever it costs, put a stop to its cry before it be too late; instantly, at any price, were it the half of thy goods, deliver thyself from blood guiltiness! Thu hands, thy bed, thy furniture, thy and thy lands at present are stained with blood. Surely it is enough; accumulate no more guilt: spill no more the blood of the innocent. Do not hire another to shed blood: do not pay him for doing it. Whether you are a Christian or not, show yourself a man! Be not more savage than a lion or a bear!

Read that, Mr. Methodist, in your closet, the next time you go to the 'love-feast.'

Let the press speak aright, and aloud, and universally. Let the national voice be heard—sustain the Law! Let the father teach his son to honor the law; and to honor our country's rulers, because they administer the law.—N. Y. Evangelist.

Yet this same Evangelist is among the prominent advocates of a Society that is laboring systematically and avowedly in preventing the law, in certain cases, from taking its course -not in bringing about a change of law, merely; that would be proper, according to each man's views of duty;—but in evading and thwarting, if not resisting, the law, while it is law. We refer to the now avowed agency of the 'Committees of Vigilance.' Can men who thus take the law into their own hands, or rather, act according to their own langs, or rather, act according to their own judgment of what ought to be, without regard to law, in one case, (the very principle of *Lynchism.*) consistently complain of others who do the same in another case? Sustain the Law,' we say, while it is law .-

The allegations of the Chronicle are false.

My DEAR FRIEND!

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

FRIENDS IN INDIANA.

-, 10th. mo. 12, 1838.

'There is but one copy of thy letter in circulation in our neighborhood. That copy has been extensively circulated, but not without censure. It has been pronounced a 'pernicious book,' by some who fill high stations. Nay, Friends were cautioned in our last monthly meeting against reading it, or allowing their children to read it, as having a pernicious tendency. It was said, that your yearly meeting had advised its members to keep clear from associating with the Ab olitionists, and that in disregard of this advice, and in the face of the yearly meeting, an individual had published a pamphlet encouraging such association. If thou hast met with opposition of this kind, I do most sincerely sympathize with thee. I have had largely to contend with such opposition. A few of us anxious for the spreading of anti-slavery principles, united with some others in forming an Anti-Slavery Socie-At first, it seemed to be approved elders,' at least they tacitly consented to it. It was not long, however, before the spirit of opporoused up, probably communicated from Philadelphia. At first it was only objected to our joining with others, especially with infi-Then it was objected to our writing for publication in the anti-slavery papers, or speaking in public on Abolition. Now we are not even to read anti-slavery publications—what the next proscription will be, I know not—probably not to think of the poor slave. Thus we are required to succumb to this unreasonable spirit until we have no privileges left us, except such as it shall please to dictate, until the padlock is securely placed upon our lips. I early discovered that this spirit of opposition was an unreasonable spirit—that nothing short of a to-tal surrender of the right to think and act for ourselves would satisfy it-and I was determined not to bow to it, but bear a consistent testimony against slavery in all its forms, and endeavor to live up to the principles which we profess in regard to this mother of sins. I do not wish to be understood as being censorious on my friends, or to 'speak evil of dignities,' but so it is-the spirit of slavery, ' the prejudice of color,' has become so entwined around our hearts, that we are insensibly governed by it more or less, and we are deceiving ourselves by thinking that we are advancing in our testimonies, while we are standing still, or perhaps retrograding. J. G. Whittier touches the point when he says, 'Some of our Friends are slumbering over their testimony, and in their dreams, they mistake the worthy deeds of their ancestors for their own. It is indeed sorrowful to see the apathy that prevails over this society in regard to this momentous subject. And while it is maintained that the Society of Friends is an Abolition Society we find that the Colonization Society claim it being in favor of their scheme; and I fear there is too much cause for them to lay claim to us as a society. I noticed in a record number of the 'Globe,' a letter republished, I think, from e U. S. Gazette, written by a Friend, (if Friend he may be called.) by the name of Zollickoffer. a man of considerable notoriety. He claims for the Society of Friends, exculpation from the incendiary and fanatical dogmas of Abolitionism.

The letter was prefaced, by editorial remarks, stating that the Society of Friends had always acted prudently, and had too much good sense and self-respect to go with those incendiary fanatics. There are many Friends of this stamp. Jeremiah Hubbard, who holds the second seat in our yearly meeting, is a member of the Ameriociety, and has v lengthy essay for the Colonization Herald, extolling that Society highly, and lauding the principles of expatriation to the skies. All this he can do and retain his standing in society-th advice of our yearly meeting in 1836, cautioning Friends against aiding or abetting 'the unrighteous scheme of expatriation,' notwithstanding. Hence, it is evident that the opposition to our associating with others in the anti-slavery cause, does not arise so much from fear of con tamination or assimilation of principle and manners, as from actual prejudice to the scheme. It known to every one that the Virginia and North Carolina yearly meetings have, in a yearly meeting capacity, sanctioned the scheme of Colonization. The latter in its epistle to our present yearly meeting, states that it has petitioned congress to appropriate a sum of money to aid in sending the people of color, who are now free, and those who may hereafter become free, who will consent to go, to Liberia, in Af-So much for the Society of Friends having 'always been an Abolition Society.' Hast u seen the review of Hubbard's essay, alluded to above, published in the Philanthropist over the signature of 'Philo Patria ?' The publication of these strictures subjected the Friend who

Our yearly meeting is now in session. It is very large. The report from our Indian Committee is not very flattering. A large amount of money has been expended, with but little success towards civilizing these sons of the forest. The report from the Committee on the Concerns of the People of Color is more encouraging. The committee has been engaged in litigation for two years past, to restore freedom had been unlawfully seized to three boys, who and taken into bondage. After twelve years o illegal bondage, they have been released by the Court of Appeals of Louisburg, Virginia, with about \$120 expense to the committee. There is now in this town a slaveholder from Mississippi, who came here for the purpose of setting his slaves at liberty, whom he has brought with him, being seven in number. He has applied to Friends for assistance in providing suitable places for them. He says that his conscience would not permit him to hold them any longer as slaves. He has, in obedience to these did tates of conscience, travelled a great way, and incurred a heavy expense, to give to his slaves that which is just and equal.' I conversed freely with him, in regard to the effect of antislavery movements on the minds of slaveholders. He is of the opinion that they are latterly producing a salutary effect; though he thinks they had the effect for awhile to tighten the bands of slavery. He instanced the fact, that before the abolition excitement prevailed at the South, the slaves were allowed to go to Sunday schools, but since laws have been passed prohib iting them from going to such schools. says, that the hostility towards the abolition is not so great as it has been, and that the excitement has greatly subsided. He appears to be a man of talent, courteous and affable in his manners. I offered him a copy of Thome and

wrote them to severe censure.

by deed of trust as guardian for them. They formerly belonged to Stephen Wall, of North Carolina. He wished to place them under the confidence and sympathy of the disinterest-Carolina. He wished to place them under the confidence and sympathy of the disinteresteare of Friends, to have them educated, (five or ed portion of the community, its growing popusix of them are minors,) and learn agriculture
or some mechanical arts, and is ready to meet
whatever expense is incurred in thus instructing
them. The committee appointed two Friends
to act as agents for him. The general report
of the committee will be published in the printed
minutes of the yearly meeting, which thou wilt
probably have the opportunity to see. probably have the opportunity to see.

IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION, AND AGAINST THE POL- concern with which he continued to edit his pa-

rediately abolition, not compromise our own tor in the important office which he now holds priciples, or depart from our peculiarities, but trive to cherish the unity of the brotherhood, ons do virtually hold that slave in bondage, true indeed, it is so much the worse. For nd I desire that this concern may more increase tion as

From the London Sun. SLAVE EMANCIPATION.

To the Editor of the Sun.

of reward in Heaven.

It has been stated on the authority of son the most infamous portion of the Colonial at the present day, 'I concede,' says one, ress, or sources equally unworthy of credit, slavery that the negroes in the West Indies, have refused to work on the Sugar and Coffee Plantaions for equitable wages since they have been made free; this is entirely unfounded, though would be nothing more than, as free men, ney would have a perfect right to do. The information I have received from numerous individuals on whose veracity I can fully rely, justies me in challenging the enemies of the negro who circulate these reports, to produce a it is authorised by the state; and that the pressingle instance of an estate's gang refusing to ent generation is not accountable, because it them, or in which, on the late joyous occasion, upon whom the curse was fastened by their their behaviour has given just ground of complaint: indeed their admirable conduct is perhaps without a paralled in history. Twenty-five days had elapsed when the last packet sailed, after several hundred thousand human beings who had been in perpetual bondage received alter the law of the state, or its constitution, the their immediate freedom, and not a single existence of slavery proves that the majority breach of the peace appears to have occurred wills it; and no individual citizen is free from in any of the Colonies, except one in St. Lucie, guilt unless he has done all that lies in him to nd a woman collaring a policeman in Jamaica, and I cannot even hear that one negro has been Where the civil authority seen intoxicated. nterfered in St. Lucie, the parties punished has fined 201. each, and imprisoned two months sland, half the police have been dismissed as go, shall not be wanting.' no longer needful. I subjoin a few extracts rom letters I received from Jamaica yesterday.

The accounts from British Guiana state that he wages offered them is about 10 dollars per nonth; in Trinidad, 6 to 12 dollars; Tobago, far more fit for freedom than free men, that unless the proprietors at home such vast moment! he houses they have built, and the gardens pentance and amendment! grace the bench, are dismissed.

I am, very respectfully, JOSEPH STURGE. Birmingham, 10th Month, 4th, 1838.

Planters admit, that where the negroes have ccepted the offered terms, they are doing more work than during the most palmy days of slavery.

MR. BIRNEY AND SLAVERY. We copy the following paragraphs from an able ar-

for insertion in a subsequent paper. the American Anti-Slavery Society, has be- sacramental hosts of God's elect in their concome more generally known in this part of our tending battalions!—Friend of Man. tion, of which Mr. Birney was the innocent object, drew forth from one to whom until then was a stranger. The letter of the Rev. Dr. William E. Channing to Mr. Birney, occasionnd that he was himself a slaveholder, he's afraid of his poky neck. rer publications impressed him with the duty would be a disgrace to the town, said all. of immediate emancipation. He liberated his if he'd been in Boston, 'there'd been a mob." laves, who continued to work for him faithful-

professed unwillingness to extinguish, and its rabble—'twould disgrace the town. It's natural tendency to secure the existence of sla- for him he an't in Boston.—Herald of Free

Kimball's Journal, which he very politely accepted, and promised to take it home and read it, and circulate it among his neighbors.

Since writing the above, the 'African Committee' has held another sitting. Richmond Love, the stranger alluded to above, was introduced to the meeting, and his business made known, the meeting, and his statements, that he was not the original owner of the slaves, but holds them by deed of trust as guardian for them. They obably have the opportunity to see. ized Mr. Birney's conduct during the disgracetov for Colonization, taking care, however, to caution Friends against identifying themselves delusion. The Philanthropist was gaining with the Anti-Slavery Society.

My dear friend, let us, while we endeavor to subscribers, not only in Ohio, but in every par maintain a consistent testimony against slavery of the country, when the American Anti-Sla-in all its forms, and unite with others for its im-

and to have charity one for another, that those does not rest on the supposition that the slaves whe oppose us may not have whereof to accuse are not kindly treated, or that they are not hapus on these accounts. This much premised, py. In many instances, they undoubtedly ex-let us boldly and unflinchingly advocate the perience all the kindness that is compatible ause of the oppressed, though Gog and Magog with the unnatural condition in which they are ise up against us. And let us not weaken our placed by that act of fundamental unkindness, nands partaking of the unrequited labor of the which dooms them from their birth to a state of slave. I conceive there is but little difference bondage, 'the continuance of which,' as Wilbetween actually holding slaves ourselves, or liam Pinkney said, 'is as shameful as its oriholding them through the agency of others. gin.' As for the alleged happiness of the my meaning more plain. I will sup- slaves, the advertisements of runaway servants, ose that it will take the labor of one slave to blacksmiths, carpenters, cooks, &c. which crowd supply ten persons in the free states with cot- every Southern newspaper, might excite some suggar, rice, &c.; if so, then those ten per- doubts with regard to the fact. But if it be There are many of us hereaway, who do alto- hold with Edmund Burke, that 'nothing makes ether abstain from slave wrought produce; a happy slave but a degraded man. In proporthe mind grows callous to its degra among Friends every where. We have no tion, and all sense of manly pride is lost, the noral right to such proceeds; and though it slave feels comfort.' Abolitonists contend for may cost us some sacrifie, it is a sacrifice we the abolition of slavery, simply because it is abought to make, looking only to the recompense solutely wrong and morally impossible for a man to hold property in his fellow-man. But they do not speak of slavery 'in the abstract,' as it is called, any more than of abolition in the abstract. 'A very singular kind of logic,' said Mr. Garrison, in th e First Annual Report of th New-England Anti-Slavery Society, 'prevails in the abstract is very wicked, but I am opposed to immediate abolition.' Slavery in the abstract! What does the objector nean His language implies nothing else than that it is most atrocious to think of enslaving human beings; but in fact to buy, or sell, or hold them in fetters, is by no means sinful.'

It is said that the individual slaveholder is not accountable for the existence of slavery, as work when fair remuneration has been offered was entailed upon them by their ancestors, British rulers. This is the doctrine of the Original Sin, and consequent native depravity, brought out in politics, to get rid of actual, individual responsibility. Since it is at all times in the power of the majority of the citizens to act out these words of George Washington : There is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it [slavery]; but there is only be accomplished, and that is by the legislative or their disgraceful conduct; but even in this authority; and this, as far as my suffrage will

BIG-ENDIANS AND LITTLE-ENDIANS! When party politicians indulge their petty spleen and jealousy about the supposed 'national bank and sub-treasury' predilections of anti-Sd. sterling per day; Dominica, 51-4d.; St. slavery editors and lecturers, they make them-Kitts, 51-4; St. Lucie, 3 to 5 dollars per month; selves as ridiculous as the fabled Lilliputian paramaica, 5d. to Is. sterling per day; most of tizans of Dean Swift, who fell at loggerheads these include the use of the house and provision upon the weighty question whether an egg grounds. When it is recollected what a disprosphere and be broken at the big end or little end:* -alternately aspersing the character of Captair ompelled to pay if he bought out his freedom, GULLIVER, the man monster, as they thought will create no surprise that the negroes, with him, on the suspicion of his being 'a big-endian he advice of their friends, have refused to ac- at heart'-or- 's tittle-endian in disguise cept some of these offers. The blacks in the Alas! for Gulliver! He couldn't understand West Indies have already proved themselves the vast depth of their Lilliputian politics, and the whites, and so he fell under the proscriptive ban of both the many of the attorneys and managers have armies of the pigmies, who, it seems, admitted They are so utterly unfit to govern of no neutrality or indecision, on a question of

speedily change their agents, they may expect Banks and sub-treasuries! What are they to have their estates deserted by their laborers. when the great question of a nation's liberty or Banks and sub-treasuries! What are they, Jamaica, they have been so entirely reckless slavery is pending? When all heaven hangs f the interests of those employers for whom in breathless suspense over a people about to be hey act, as to give the laborers notice to quit destroyed for their sins, or saved by timely re-LET THE OPPRESS hey have brought into cultivation in their OWN ED GO FREE'-says God, in his holy habitation The religious and moral advancement Purblind politicians, with their mole's eyes, and of the Colonies will also be greatly retarded, un- bat's wings, come hovering around, to discover less the Governors of several of the Islands are whether the messenger of truth be a sub-treas exchanged for better men, and a large proportion ury man, or a bank man! A little-endian, or a of the Judges and Magistrates, who now disfish worldliness! Well has it been said tha the mere worldling-the man of all absorbing dollar-and-cent wisdom, can never be a truly great man! He is of the earth, earthy-men ures every thing by his own Lilliputian peck measure-and can no more extend his vision to a nation's moral exigencies, than a fly car measure the Andes, or a vinegar eel in a half ounce phial, [invisible to the naked eye] devise nautical tables for the navigation of the Pacific! Yet these are the insects who expect cle in the last number of the Christian Examiner, in abolitionism to come to a stand, and the mandefence of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from the dates of Jehovah to be hushed, and his thunders pen of Prof. Follen. We have marked other passages silenced-and his Millenium held in check-The history and character of Mr. Birney, who now holds the most responsible office in adjust their petty squabbles—and marshal the

* See 'Gulliver's Travels to Lilliput,' by Dean Swift

COMPLIMENT TO BOSTON.

' If this had happened in Boston, there would ed by the Cincinnati mob which destroyed his have been a mob, said one disappointed citizen printing press and threatened his life, has been to another, the other day, at Lauriat's second o extensively read and admired, that a simple failure at Portsmouth to go up in his balloon reference to it is sufficient to induce every one Yes, said the other, it's lucky for him and his of our readers to receive his statements, with wind bug, that he an't in Boston, he'd get mob the same confidence with which they were re- bed there. I've a mind to go through the thing lied upon by his generous antagonist from as it is, said the first citizen. I have been here South Carolina. The ability of Mr. Birney to twice—two days now—and paid for two tickets. judge of this subject in all its bearings will be Two days as time is now, is as good as \$2, and doubted by no one, who knows that he was born the tickets 15 shillings. Oh well, says a third, and educated at the South, and held a high he feels worse than any of us. He'd a gone up standing as a lawyer in Alabama, and in Ken- if he could. I don't know, says first citizen, and an efficient member and agent of the Color through the thing. No mobs here, says secon nization Society, until the perusal of Anti-Sla-citizen—no mobs here, advised third. A mo What a glorious reputation 'property and hired laborers; and relinquished his con- standing' earned for our pilgrim metropolis, nexion with the Colonization Society, from a when they stormed the female prayer meeting conviction of its obvious inability as well as in 1835. No mobs here, cried the Portsmouth

COMMUNICATIONS. JOHN OFFICE ADAMS. SOUTH SCITUATE, Nov. 24, 1838.

I beg of you to correct, in your next paper, one typographical error in my letter to Mr. Richards, as published in the Liberator of yesterday. In the thirty-sixth line from the ginning, instead of 'Probably,' it should have next trial by a thousand majority.' The Bos-Ac. I do not think it probable that, on the point in question. Mr. Adams will convince us that we are mistaken. I doubt whether he is so and of the Independent Treasury in the Disconfident, as he once was, that we are mistak- trict, and a certainty that if the democrats are en. In a letter, which he wrote to Dr. Anthony Collamore, April 3, 1837, he said—'If I have strong effort would carry the democracy over political sin to answer for before Heaven, it all. is for discountenancing beyond measure the petitions for the abolition of slavery in the Dis[The Advocate is mistaken trict of Columbia, and all abolition movements n the States, blessed with uncontaminated freedom. I have, perhaps, some apology to make two parties.]
to the warm-hearted and well-meaning abolitionists, whose zeal for the suppression of an enormous evil has been more fervent than my own. I have certainly none to make to the offian slaveholder, who would burn me at the or wrong! stake, or send me to the penitentiary for asking the question, whether among the rights of hu-man nature, of which the American slave is abolitionists. But, what are the prevailing robbed by his master, is included the right of petition to Congress.' Three or four months after the date of that letter. I had a conversation with Mr. Adams. If I correctly understood him, he did not deny that Co rested with the power to abolish slavery in the District. But he seemed to be in doubt, whethere, (according to his idea of the duty of legaciation to the d District. But he seemed to be in doubt, whethlators,) in the sircumstances of the case in question, it would be right for Congress to exreise that power, contrary to the known will of f the District, whom he considers cirtually the constituents of Congress, whenever er that body acts as the legislature of that anom alous portion of our country. I do not believe Mr. Adams will abide in this doubt. But it certainly is possible that he may, and that he may make it appear more reasonable to us, than it now does. Until we have heard from him

If we ask legislators to assist us in breaking the yoke of oppression, or in removing from our relates to the sale of alcohol, is it not equally and any other evil, we can reasonably expect them to act only within the limits prescribed to thorize the sale of men? And may not the their authority by the constitution under which friends of crushed humanity make it an 'indisthey act, or by the virtue of the office in which they act. Precisely what these limits may be, is a matter of some doubt. Surely you will not the repeal of the slave laws, 'without reference insist that they are, though you may that they ought to be, coextensive with those obligations thich human being owe to one another.

If Mr. Adams has not shown himself to be interested in the cause of the enslaved; if we tions." anxiety to advance that cause; if we do not beauthority, as a legislator, to remove the enormous evil of slavery from our land, then indeed lowing sentiments in a recent address to the ought we to withhold from him our support. electors: But I trust we have no doubts on this point. No other public man in the country has evinced so much zeal, so much courage, so great readiness to be, if necessary, sacrificed in the cause of freedom. He has given us incompar-ably better evidence of his desire, as well as bility to serve the slave, than any or he himself, could give us by any declaration of sentiment, made on the eve of an election though it were the very shibboleth we have prescribed to the candidates for office.

Yours affectionately. SAMUEL J. MAY.

ERROR CORRECTED. FRIEND GARRISON:

In the last Liberator, under the head of 'election returns,' you say, 'Mr. Saltonstall has succeeded over Messrs. Rantoul and Cabot, in Essex South District, by 1100 majority. The abolitionists turned the scale.'

I was somewhat surprised on reading the paragraph in your paper, as a little examinaon of the subject would have convinced you of your mistake. The whole number of cast for Mr. Saltonstall, in the district, was 4.370. The same towns gave Gov. Everett 4.335, only 35 votes less than Mr. Saltonstall, which was probably a strictly part vois. Re sides, you will recollect that the Anti-Slavery Convention agreed to support three of the whig and three of the democratic State Senators nominated in this county; and you will find, by recurring to the votes, that the three whigh enators rejected by the convention, received, on an average, if I have made no mistake, nearly 4.200 votes—only about 200 less than Mr Saltonstall—which leaves them a large majori y over all others. The truth is, so far as I can udge by the return of votes, abolitionists with get few exceptions, have voted agreeably to heir political predilection. Take the vote of Lynn, for example -as this is a large and trong abolition town. The vote for Governor was, 565 for Everett, and 769 for Morton, 582 for Saltonstall, and 754 for Rantoul and Cabot; giving Mr. Saltonstall only 15 rotes preference over the party vote for Governor, although the onvention decidedly preferred his answer to he others. The vote in Boston, assuming the eturns in your paper to be correct, are nearly of the same character-Everett 5141; Morto 2941; Fletcher for Congress, 5145; Sumner 2952. This vote is a little remarkable, espec ially as you recommended to our colored friends o cast their votes for Sumner, which, by the way, did not a little surprise some of our riends here—as he declared he had not made ip his mind, whether Congress possess the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. On the whole, after arefully reading most of the articles in the iberator on 'Political Action,' and after view ing the subject according to the best of my ability, in all its bearings and aspects in reference to the question of abolition, before the election had strong doubts about the expediency and propriety of urging abolitionists to vote against their political principles. The result of the election has strengthened my first impressions. and confirmed me in the belief, that the effect of the abolition movements, in respect to the election, has retarded rather than advanced the abolition cause. I cannot, at present, go into the reasons for this opinion, but, with your per-mission, may do so at some future period. In the mean time. I remain,

Yours in the cause of the oppressed, Salem, Nov. 20, 1838.

Upon the foregoing we remark-1. It is probable that the abolitionists of Essex Cont ought to have been.

2. The fact that Gov. Everett received nearly as me ny votes as Mr. Saltonstall does not prove that it was a strict party vote.' In voting for the latter, many abolitionists also voted for the former, without reference to party predilection. proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention

were not printed and circulated in season to rally all the

4. The question respecting the License Law was made the paramount one in the choice of Senators.

5. Those of our colored friends in this city, who went blacks from the slaves, greatly to the satisfaction of the the polls, generally voted for Sumner; but he problinhabitants of that modern Sodom. 'Put this and that

DISTRICT NO. 4. STICK TO THE PARTY!

A strong effort is making to induce the whig and democratic abolitionists of this District, to throw away their consciences, and vote for the candidate of their respective parties, because regularly nominated.' Says the Boston Courier, 'if all those who claim allegiance to the whig party, will consent for once to perform their duty, Mr. Brooks will be elected at the strong effort would carry the democracy over all. We want a vote in Congress, and it is

[The Advocate is mistaken about the scattering votes being almost entirely from democrats. They were about equally divided between the

The doctrine of the two extracts is, stick to the party! Perform your duty! Don't di-eide on minor points, such as stavery and the Go for the regular ticket, right slave trade!

All this is very sound 'regular' doctrine, doctrines, in regard to the license law? 'appeal' of the opponents of that law, published and sent through the State previous to the election, signed by Daniel L. Gibbens, and others, is the following passage:

scale qualification on constrion, that the candidates be in favor of the repeal of the law. This may be the policy, until it may be thought necessary to form a parry disclaiming all connexion with the parties now

Three of the gentlemen who signed this apneal as a committee, were nominated on th regular whig ticket' in Boston, for Representatives to the General Court. Thus the whig party impliedly endorsed the sentiment, that, without reference to existing parties, electors nore fully, in explanation of this his peculiar were at liberty to make it an INDISPENSABLE riew of this subject, we ought not, I think, to QUALIFICATION OR CONDITION, that candidates for take it for granted, that we already know all the Legislature be in favor of the repeal of a about it, and that he is altogether in the wrong. certain law. Well, if this be sound, 'regular doctrine in regard to the repeal of a law which sound in regard to the repeal of laws which aupensable qualification' in candidates for the national Legislature, that they be in favor of to existing parties?' So much for one party.

But, the friends of the license law have given the community their views of what constitutes sound doctrine in regard to 'regular nomina-tions.' The 'Amory Hall Committee,' (the have reason to doubt his willingness, ay, his organ of the temperance party in Boston, whose ticket for Representatives to the General lieve that he will go to the very verge of his Court received 1700 votes at the first trial, and more than 2100 at the second, uttered the fol-

> Once let it be conceded that, happen what may, the Once let it be conceded that, acppen and may, the members of the Whig party are bound, under all circumstances, to sustain the nominations of the Convention, and of what value is the elective franchise, of what conceivable use are the ballot buxes! Once introduce as an article of the Whig creed, that members party are under an insuperable obligation to sustain nominations, contessedly made for the purpose of opposing their conscientious convictions, and the morality of the party, which ought to be the bulwark of its power, is prostrated at once. Once acknowledge that a starish fear of opposing 'regular nominations,' may induce you to vote against your real sentiments and firm convictions, and the collar is fixed with rivets that

So say I! And, if abolitionists will vote for either Messrs. BROOKS or PARMENTER. under a stavish fear of opposing 'regular nominations,' and thus 'vote against their real entiments and firm convictions, THE COL LAR IS FIXED WITH RIVETS THAT WILL BURN! And yet, (strange inconsistency!) the whig Mercantile Journal, the organ of the Amory Hall party, the sturdy opponent of the 'regular nominations,' and which endorses the above address, copies approvingly the paragraph from the Courier,-viz. 'if all who claim allegiance to the whig party, will consent for once to perform their duty, Mr. Brooks will be elected, &c. Will all this have any effect upon the abolitionists in District No. 4-especially coming from a paper which has said, 'LET THERE BE NO CONCESSIONS TO TRAITORS, REF-UGEES AND RENEGADES?' I trust not!

Why should not abolitionists scatter their when not to do so, they must 'rote otes. against their real sentiments and firm conric-Have they not the right to do it, as well as the rest of the community? Must they beg pardon for being in the world, and ask spe-cial indulgence for not trampling on their conscientious convictions?' And may they not, like Messrs. D. L. Gibbens and his associates. especially in the choice of Legislators, make it indispensable qualification or condition, that the candidates be in favor of a REPEAL OF THE LAW?' Not the repeal of a 'law' which restrains the sale of 'ardent' poison but authorizes the sale of men, women and children, in 'lots to suit purchasers!' And must such men be branded as 'TRAITORS,' REFUGERS,' and ' RENEGADES ? '

And do not 'usage' and 'precedent' authorze abolitionists to 'bolt from the regular nominations,' and scatter their votes? there no Senators chosen in Norfolk, Worcester, Franklin and Hampden Counties, and but a part of the requisite number in Suffolk. Midlesex and other counties ? Why only 20 members elected to the General Court from Roston. after two trials? Why these repeated trials for Representatives, in numerous towns in the Commonwealth? Simply because the voters have not been disposed to outrage their 'conscientious convictions' in obedience to caucus dictation? And is it upon the necks of abolitionists that 'the collar is fixed with rivets that will burn?' And must they ask the Boston Courier and Advocate, and the Concord Freenan, and Newburyport Herald, how they may vote, and beg pardon of their editors for daring o exercise their rights? For one, I spurn this collar,' and upon my neck its 'rivets' shall never burn.

A FREEMAN OF CAMBRIDGE

GRAHAM HOUSE. The lovers of plain food, and the advocates of tem-

erance in its broad (not its technical) sense, can find good accommodations at the Graham House, No. 23, Brattle Street. This house has already a good share of patronage, and it is to be hoped will, ere long, have more. An abundance of plain food of the very best were not all as uncompromising at the polls as they quality-neatness, order and quiet-render this house: lesirable home for the temperate in all things. X.

> FREE PERSONS OF COLOR. It is proposed by the Councils of New Orleans to create an ordinance for preventing the introduction of free persons of color in that city. The Bee states that a State law exists upon the subject. but it has been repeatedly and openly violated. It is supposed, says the same paper, that an ordinance call enlated to have the desired effect, will pass.

Another turn of the screw! Mr. Gurley has within a few months visited New Orleans, where he lectured on the utility and duty of separating the free together.' Persecution and Colonization are as insepaably lost some votes on account of his immediatism. together.' Persecution and Colonization are as insepa6. We think the abolitionists of Lyan need a rebuke. rably connected as the Siamese twins—'only more so.' BOSTON.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 183 SLAVERY IS A STATE OF HEATHENISH The following Remonstrance should have be its appropriate department, the 'Refuge of ion.' It gives such an insight into the he ondition of the southern slaves-reveals so fi insecurity of slaveholders—displays such h he intellectual and religious improvement reated in the image of God, and des ever-makes such confessions as to the sires of the slaves after freedom, and the of keeping them in bondage except by bruta minds-and so exactly confirms all the brought by abolitionists against the slave to constitute it one of the most terrible and hibitions of human depravity ever with

portion of mankind, in any age of the wor fall of our first parents. The Greenville taineer of the 2d instant, from which it is faces it with these emphatic words the late Home Mission among us com GREAT BODY OF THE PEOPLE'rious from the numerous signatures app nstrument. We call upon the political and ournals in the free states-one and alllicity in their columns, and to lift up their un against its barbarous doctrines. We call upon luded advocates of gradualism-these wh leaving the work of preparing the slaves of to their taskmasters—those who gravely ass we have greatly mistaken the temper of 4 wards their victims-and those who insegenerating Africa through the instru heathenish 'missionaries' expelled from one ontemplate, as in a mirror, their extraordinare and henceforth to 'cry aloud and spare not,' u last fetter be broken—the last captive set free. R there is not a more self-evident truth than this. s impossible to regard human beings as properly. ret treat them as children of a common Fath he language of the sagacious monsters who have ed the following Remonstrance against the diffusi knowledge and the teachings of Christianiv. gence and slavery have no affinity for each other efore you can make the slaves intelligent, you are nake them free. The abolition of slavery is the fi step to be taken, in preparing its victims nalienable rights. To strike off their chains at a blon will not, indeed, instantly transform them into eal ened freemen, qualified to fill high and response offices in Church and State. But this it will do-ulg s indispensable in the first instance-it will cha heir relation in society from that of chattels person and beasts of burden, to that of rational and immer beings; it will remove the only hindrance to their ial, intellectual, and moral improvement; it will de stroy all pretexts for subjecting them to a state of igno rance and degradation

What heed was given to this Remor Rev. Mr. Turpin, we are not informed. Undoubted he complied with its worse than pagan mandates; for and he not done so, his life would have been put in imminent peril. Indeed, he did not long survive after receiving it; but whether he died by the visitation of God,' or by foul means, is unknown to us. All w know is, that the letter addressed to him is dated June last, and that he is now entombed where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. As the Mountaineer speaks of the 'late Home Mission mong us,' it is fair to presume that that Mission is o longer in existence.

Let it not be said, that this is a rare instanced laveholding impiety. It is the very image and super cription of the demon Slavery. There is no minist editor in South Carolina, who will dare to denounce t. It is THE VOICE OF THE SOUTH, honestly deliberately, boldly expressed. Any thing con would be regarded as dangerous or treasonable. shows, herefore, (what abolitionists have been blame for asserting.) that the gospel is not, and, while slaves xists, cannot be preached at the South, without mutil ion, fear or partiality; and hence is not preached a

all. Slaveholders are of their father the devil, and the works of their father they will do. Their Christi anity is an equal compound of hypocrisy, robbery, a Il conceivable villany. This whole subject commends itself anew to the ons consideration of northern Christians. Reether what shall the end of these things be ? Have we for gotten who is the Lord? and do we, in reply to his so

on injunction. Deliver him that is spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor,' adopt the language of the mu erer Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' When the Lord comes down to set his people free, with a stron hand and an outstretched arm, will he be intimid from his purpose by our admonishing him of the valo of our glorious Union?' or by our protesting against foreign interference '? or by being reminded of sacredness of our national compact,' and 'the limitss of human responsibility '? or by our d any 'agitation' on the subject of slavery? O no And surely it will be a fearful thing, for a nation like this, all rotten with pollution, all red with blood, and all unrepentant, to fall into the hands of the living God! Then there will be none strong enough to deliver; for he will dash us in pieces as a potter's vessel is broken. Yea, the pillars of our Union shall be found more brittle than glass, and the strength of the people infantile weakness.

In addition to these preliminary remarks, we shall append a few brief notes to the Remonstrance-leaving anti-slavery agents a more critical review of it in their public lectures before the moral and religious portion of the free States. It will furnish them walk nany useful texts.

CAMBRIDGE, June 14, 1838.

The Rev. Mr. Turpin:
Sin: - The undersigned have been requested by a portion of the community to inform you that the course which you are pursuing as Missionary to the black population, is quite unpopular in this section of country. evil consequences from the continuance of such a course. We are fully convinced that you will not be sustained in persisting in your Missionary labors. We therefore hope, for the sake of peace among us, that you will inmediately desist in your present occupation. Yours respectfully,

J. C. PATTERSON, STANMORE BROOKS, WILLIAM EDDINS, JAMES S. POPE.

REMONSTRANCE.

Sir :- A portion of the citizens of the dis-The Rev. Mr. Turpin : tricts of Abbeville and Edgefield are informed that you have been nominated a Missionary by the S. C. A. Conference, to preach to the black population especially. It seems you assemble the negroes at places which you regularly ap point, where you give them a course of exc sive and especial instruction on religious jects; and if invited, you attend negro qua ters, where you give similar instruction a teach the Catechism; (1) but if not invited. We conceive it our ask this permission. o address this Remonstrance to you, exp ing the impropriety of such a course somewhat strange, when Abolition has been de nounced with such bitter invective and unspir ing language (2) by the public press, by ost statesmen in the Legislature and in Congress

(1) The reader will observe, that the complain against giving religious instruction to the slat This in a Christian land! Tell it not in Burm

But it will be told in all quarters of the globe.

(2) Not only denounced with bitter invective, is assailed with brickbats and bowie knives.

But to what assailed with brickbats and bowie knives. ourpose? Mark! These soul-murderers feet ing but 'Abolition.' Conclusive evidence that the only thing in the land that is adapted to the throw of slavery. And they identify it with 'a Hot Mission to slaves'-with human elevation and ious improvement!

the governors in their annual messages, and an overwhelming majority of the people of State, that a Home Misssion to slaves should state, that and patronized among us, by

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Hence,

We are told that the instruction you give is but if our apprehensions do not deceive regard the toleration of this instruction ndation of the corner stone of a syson which will be built the superstructure We look in anticipation to the Home Missions to slaves should be genapproved, that a stepping stone will be ital improvement, in order to facilitate reinstruction.(4) We have no security, mission to give oral instruction will be favor craved. Verbal and lecturing inwill increase a desire with the black ion to learn. (5) We know upwards of a negroes in the neighborhood of Camwho now can read, some of whom are es of your societies at Mount Lebanon New Salem. (6) Of course, when they see uraged, they will supply themwith Bibles, Hymn Books and Cate ous particularly when they can be purchasde a trivial sum. (7) The ambition of those annot read, will be aroused to emulate not who can, and with opportunities thus at and to learn, we must infer that the proand diffusion of knowledge will be a conone (8) Open the Missionary sluice, and done of its troubled current will swell in arabal onward advance. We thus expect a a progressive system of improvement will produced, or will follow from the nature ed force of circumstances, if not checked. though they may be shrouded in sophistry and ie) that will ultimately revolutionize our institutions.(9)

The Legislature, from time to time, has passseveral restrictive and penal Acts, with a ew to bring under direct control and subjecthe destiny of the black population. Parts these Acts even now will become unavailing obsolete, if these Home Missions to slaves d meet with general encouragement and patage from the people of this State. The Legre should repeal such offensive and repugparts, if public opinion shall thus indicate onsent, as their execution can no longer be But we hope that South Carolina is true to her vital interests, and that she will only resume, but enforce the power necessa-The Legislature is a reptative body of the people of the whole State, and to this source of power we must look, for the maintenance and protection of our com-

We will take another view of the subject, showing the dangerous tendency to the peace the white community, of permitting black conregations to assemble alone for religious pur-oses.(11) We will select two insurrectionary vements for illustration: The first we shall nention occurred in the city of Charleston, we had in the year 1822. The citizens manifested a disposition of the liveliest sympathy towards the black population, in allowing them the privilege to hold prayer meetings, and to esablish a church of their own, where they had garate worship. They assembled on such rises, and concocted a plot for the massacre of white population of the city of Charleston. ock interments at their burying ground, with al ceremony, were performed; but the cofs which were interred, instead of enclosing dead, were filled with military materials fo insurrection. The plan of attack was conminimated, and every preparation made for the rival of the appointed hour. A few days preparation to the concerted time, the conspiracy was The second we shall bring to curred in the State of Virginia in the year 1831. This insurrection likewise originated om indulgence extended to the black population to assemble together for their separate relirection was Nat Turner, a Baptist preacher profession, who had previously sustained an suplary character, and who, with his black complices, seized upon a favorable opportuni-, and begun the work of destruction by burn-

the dwellings and mordering the white poption; but the insurrection was early arrest These warnings should admonish us not slumber in listless security, while we have such domestic institutions that require our contant and vigilant attention.(12) It is our duty as sentinels of the public welfare, to stand upon the watch-tower and sound the alarm when we se the dark speck of the distant cloud rising in the horizon, portending a destructive tempest. It sweeping over us. We are opposed to an intermedding on the subject of slavery. (13) We doubt not that you will inform ne, that you are opposed to Abolition, and that you are not disposed, directly or indirectly, to encourage the movements of the Abolitionists, and that you ave promised to confine your instruction to lack population on religious subjects. We aply that your motives in giving such religious struction to the black population may be pure, the evils likely to arise from such Home Mission or Missions, as we have already notic-

(3) Their apprehensions are just. Religion is the timer-stone' of the abolition superstructure; what overthrow it?

(1) Mast not all heaven be filled with amazement the monstrous wickedness of those who object even instruction ?

(9) My, there is no doubt of it. They have capaci es to learn equal to their masters, 'brutes' as they ate called. And is there no guilt in thus trampling be immertal mind under the iron hoofs of despotism? Shall I not wisit for these things?' saith the Lord.

(6) What an alarming fact! A dozen negroes can Perchance they can spell that magic word, LIBERTY! Who can doubt, after this, the willinghess of slaveholders to educate and emancipate their slaves? Look at this, ye purblind gradualists-ye besound preparationists!

(7) They will supply themselves with Bibles, lynn Books and Catechisms "! Therefore extinguish the light of heaven, and preach no longer the gospel to hem? That is a genuine specimen of southern 'chiv-

alry, republicanism and chr stianity. (8) Who but TYRANTS deprecate 'the progress and sion of knowledge"? These men are convicted ot of their own mouths. Nay, call them not menin in hyenas who devour not merely the dead car-

lass, but the living soul! (9) Meaning the uncivil inestrotions of slavery yach law! They ought to be revolutionized-ay,

and will be, from the nature and force of circum-(30) Would not a more rational method to insure

natural quiet ' be to let the oppressed go free? Is it sophical to expect to make men peaceable in protion to the amount of injury heaped upon them? (11) What! Is it possible that you are afraid to let

war contented, grateful, happy 'servants,' who don't Phgious purposes! What is the matter? Ah, it all out. You confirm all our worst suspicions of it tyrannical conduct. No longer, therefore, think take the world believe that you are either honest

(2) Another confession of the volcanic nature of e slave system, that momently threatens to whelm le South beneath a lava tide of desolation. How is elaration verified. There is no peace to the And again- A dreadfu! sound is in the cars of the oppressor !

(13) Let us alone, has always been the cry of to presessed with devils. Bur you shall not be let

other, and embody their views on the constinuent perversion to be made of them.

mation of any plot. (15) They might plan armation of any plot. (15) They might plan arrangements again, dangerous to the peace of plant the missionary standard in this section of We consider the common adage of the meetings, in some sections of the State, rience, shall continue, and trust that the tion you occupy towards the slaveholder; yet ject in this section of country, we hereunto sign you may be succeeded in your Mission by a our names. Missionary who might entertain a different opinseditious sentiments, hazardous to our peace and interest. If he was a hypocrite (and that and ranking them among the basest of the base, and the good book, the Bible, informs us of the hypocrisy of men, (18) without adducing our expe-

and appropriate occasions. We consider these negro Missions in embryo. though we are informed that fourteen Missionaries are now in service; but we look to the period, when there will be a sufficient increase in number to penetrate every neighborhood, and visit every negro quarter in the State. If these Home Missions to slaves shall become thus universally popular in South Carolina, some of us may live to see the period that such an impulse will be given from such Missions towards emancipation, that emancipation will follow as a and escape lynching on the spot, as it is for them to matter of expediency and necessity. (19) The jump into a fiery furnace, and not be consumed. No negro property which the parent is now toiling to accumulate, may prove valueless to his chil

We do not now charge the great body of the advocates of these Home Missions to slaves with the intention of promoting Abolition; but we think that these missions, if permitted to increase, will ultimately have such Indeed

ven for religious worship!

also admit that the condition of their vassals is both nothing in the shape of an argument adduced. to learn the alphabet, is, 'mercy' to them! In the licit donations. It was a 'magnificent' failure—of name of humanity, what idea do southern planters en- which more anon.

human soul, and which neither whips nor chains, nor Now hear what a late number of the Liberia Herald

the God of Jacob regard.' It tells us of an ancient aveholder. (less guilty too, than any now residing at the South,) called Phartaoli, whose land was filled with plagues, and who with his bosts was drowned in the us the gratifying intelligence, that the Rev. Mr. Mahan, Red Sea, on account of his oppression. 'That good of Ohio, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Mason book' is full of the most awful denunciations of all County, Ky., on a charge of having assisted in the esand who make a prey of the poor and needy.

put in italies:

enlighten the mind and improve the temporal condition' of a people meted out and trodden under foot? jury. Yet these are the men, who dare to prate of their regard for the Union, their love of country, and their reverence District is as follows:—For Parmenter, 4,397; Brooks, for religion! In hypoerisy, in guilt, inferocity of heart, 4,307; Seattering 351.

(ed in part, may be of such magnitude as to di- not avow their principles, and who express their minish the prospect of their beneficial results.

The circumstance of your meeting being insuch religious instruction; but if these missions tended for the exclusive and especial instruction shall increase in popular repute, will become of the black population, will make your appointments their principal places of resort. Some of their views, and speak with more confidence of the negroes will attend your meetings for religious improvement; others from idle curiosity; and a few of the more daring and intelligent, can pursue any particular train of thinking or with restless spirits, to impart to each other every whisper that reaches them of the progress We should think that even a Missionary to the ery whisper that reaches them of the progress of Abolition, and the glowing prospect of their liberation. (14) Such intercourse will give them facilities to collect all such information afloat in the country. Negroes living upwards of thirty miles apart, have intentionally assembled at New Salem, one of your places of appointment. The privilege being granted the negroes to assemble together distantly, and the congregations principally black, will give them opportunities to communicate (reely with each local property of the proposes) but it may opportunities to communicate (reely with each local property of the discharge the duties of his semployment, to change his opinion, when all his thoughts, words and actions, feelings and sympathies, are enlisted in one cause, and running in one channel. (22) No doubt the design of these Home Missions to slaves was intended originally for the best of purposes; but it may opportunities to communicate (reely with each local property of the discharge the duties of his mission, might be discharge the duties of his mission, when all his thoughts, words and actions, feelings and sympathics, are enlisted in one cause, and running in one channel, (22) No doubt the design of these Home Missions to slaves was intended originally for the best of purposes; but it may opportunities to communicate freely with each local proposed to about the discharge the duties of his mission, when all his thoughts, words and actions, feelings and sympathics, are collisioned in one channel. opportunities to communicate freely with each be an easy transition, at some future day, for a

society. Though they have been frustrated in country, where it was perveded, nearly seven every insurrectionary attempt, yet they may be years ago, with considerable alarm from the apagain deluded. They have ventured on chances prehension of an insurrection. From evidence, gloomy and unpropitious, and we must judge satisfactorily obtained, one negro was hung, of the future by the past. When the last census was taken, the black population exceeded cused. At that time in the neighborhood of the white upwards of sixty-one thousand five Cambridge, there were three black preachers, hundred. This is a startling fact, which should one of whom had supported a good character for nduce us to be cautious in the intellectual ad- at least forty years, who were in the habit of yantages which we extend to the black popula-tion. We consider the common adage true, but from suspicious indications were ordered to 'knowledge is power,' and as the colored desist from holding meetings; since which time man is enlightened, his condition will be ren- all such congregations have been suppressed, dered more unhappy and intolerable. (16) Inuntil the recent commencement among us of the
telligence and slavery have no affinity for each
Missionary era. We cannot see any real necesother. We know that we have the power at present (if let alone) to keep the negroes in sub- try for the exclusive and especial instruction of ordination; and it will be an exercise of wis- the black population, when churches are estabdom to make a judicious use of it; for strict lished in every neighborhood, and ample providiscipline is mercy to them. The point quession generally made in their construction to actioned and tacitly yielded to-day, is taken as a commodate them with seats. (23.) The negroes precedent to-morrow, and invasion succeeds.
The white people, who have the inclination or curiosity, are permitted to attend your meetings; but at one of your first meetings at New pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and we do not know pulpis from their childhood; and the pulpis from their childhood is and the pulpis from the pulpis from their childhood is and the pulpis from the pulpis from their childhood is and the pulpis from the pul Salem, you requested only a few of the gentle-ent to attend, as you designed your instruction venting his slaves from going to church on Sunfor the black population. A preference of seats day, but on the contrary the propriety is frequentnext to the pulpit is given to the blacks. You ly inculcated on them. It is not uncommon for have requested white gentlemen and ladies to the preacher on such occasions to address a retire from the front seats next to the pulpit. suitable portion of his discourse to this population particularly. (24) This instruction is then age, has rever witnessed his preference before; given before the usual white audience of the this is a novel sight, which must be exhilitating church. If any injudicious or untimely remark to his feelings, and prompts him to raise his should escape, every white person can become a thoughts to look through the vista which will censurer. (25) This has been a custom since terminate his bondage. (17) The intention of our recollection. We have heard no murmur-your meetings being known, and a preference given in the accommodation of seats, will in-mitted to join the churches when their deportduce the white people to relax in their attend-ance. Indeed, we have been told that at some customs, which we know to be safe from expethe Missionary is the only white man present which have been passed for our benefit and safe-on such occasions. You may be faithful in the ty, will be faithfully executed. In order that discharge of your duties, in the responsible sta- you shall know the public opinion on this sub-

[Signed by JAMES S. Pope and 352 others.] ion with you in regard to emancipation; and possessing your opportunities, might inculcate they have no compeers on the face of the earth. Daniel most execrable of the execrable.

(21) No doubt there are many abolitionists scattered rience and observation in evidence) he would throughout the slaveholding States, and residents upon conceal his views of abolition from the public, but propagate them clandestinely on suitable Why! Because there is no freedom of speech in the land of 'chivalry,' except at the hazard of life! A man-dooms himself to an ignominious and cruel death. who shall dare to denounce slaveholding in the midst

of the habitations of cruelty. (22) No doubt of it.

(23) There is no truth in this statement. (24) For instance- Slaves, be obedient to your mas ro.' Very snitable!

(25) Behold the emionage which is exercised over e prosessed ministers of the gospel at the South! It is just as impossible for them to preach against slavery, marvel that they soon become corrupted, so as to vin dicate the dreadful system as a divine institution They are all dumb-dogs, greedy of gain, and loving to slumber.

MR. GURLEY IN BOSTON. We mentioned in our last number, that this desperwe do not think that a reasonable Abolitionist ity, attempting to 'make a raise' in behalf of the Colocould desire a more auspicious commencement, nization Society. After the noon-tide flood of light from present appearances, for the promotion and that has been thrown noon that slaveholding combinaattainment of his object, as he must now see the zealous anxiety so strikingly displayed for the interest and welfare of the black man which again to harangue a public audience in Boston, in supmust have an effect, from the system of oral in-struction pursued, to enlighten his mind and improve his temporal condition. (20) There may be Abolitionists now among us, who dare solution and solution would secture on Colonization, on Monday evening last, in the spacious Odeon. The Mercantile Journal (14) O, then the old story, that the slaves would of that day contained an editorial puff on the subject ot be free if they could, turns out, after aft, to be concluding thus- The meeting will undoubtedly be a lie! Now, it seems, they are eager to catch fully attended! Alas, for the expectations of the able some prospect of liberation, and to learn something of and indefatigable agent'! Had it not been for the abthe progress of Abolit on! It is not the slaveholder obtionists, he would have been 'left alone in hiswho believes that we have thrown back the cause of folly'; for of his audience of only 200, all told, we emancipation half a century, or balf a moment.

(15) Don't want to be free! 'Would lay down their lives to protect their masters!' 'Are better off' scheme. Indeed, almost every countenance we knew than the free people of color ! --- And yet the only way was that of an abolitionist. What a predicament! It to prevent them from plotting insurrect on and blood-shed, successfully, is to forbid their meeting together pitiable. An immense building, almost empty—the ven for religious worship!

(10) True—and here we are let into the secret of the Mr. Gurley uttered was either puerile declamation or leged happiness of the slaves. It is because they are notorious fiction, and who could have put him to open kept in a state of brutal ignorance. 'Intelligence and shame on the spot!' The discourse was as incoherent slavery have no affinity for each other.' A most im- and illugical, as the scheme it was designed to uphold ortant admission on the part of the slaveholders. They is nefarious. Not a single proposition was sustained-

unhappy' and 'intolerable'; hence their benerolent At the close of the lecture, Mr. Gurley sat down icern not to render it more so, by allowing them an awhile, hoping to be seconded in his efforts-but all proportunity to acquire that knowledge which is power! was dumb show, yet not inexplicable. There was none strict discipline is mercy to them '-i. e. whipping, so poor as to do the ghost of Colonization reverence.randing, cat hauling, shooting them, if they attempt Not a cent was contributed, not a proposal made to so

Among the fictions uttered by the speaker was the (17) A most affecting illustration of that indomitation old story, that the Colony in Africa had suppressed the le love of freedom which God has implanted in every slave trute three bundred miles along the coast!!!—

human soul, and which neither whips nor chains, nor years of brutal servitude, can extinguish! Ves—hear it, ye who rank tile colored race next akin to brutes! 'the old negro man, whose head is white with age,' is still looking for the hour that will terminate his bondage, as though he were in the freshness of youth! Whose heart is not affected by such a sight?

(18) It also informs us of the tyranny of men, who trade in 'slaves and the souls of men,' whose hands are defiled with blood, and whom God will judge—though they say, 'The Lord shall not see, neither shall the God of Jacob regard.' It tells us of an ancient

MAHAN ACQUITTED.

those who keep back by fraud the hire of the laborer, cape of slaves from their masters, and who, being de manded by the Governor of Kentucky, was delivered (19) This shows how anxious the South is to get rid up by the Governor of Ohio, has been tried by the Circof slavery! We call special attention to the sentences cuit Court of said County, and ACQUITTED.

(20) Who but American slaveholders could exhibit The next lecture at the Chardon street Chape much fiendish hostility toward those who would will be delivered on Wednesday evening next by Wil-

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION A

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. FRIENDS OF THE SLAVE!

Once you have defented the election in District No. veringly do your duty, you can give the slave a firm emergency, have not been duly appreciated. yours, beyond all dispute, to say, whether the slave shall or shall not have such an advocate there from this District. The question is fairly, fully, in your hands.

Will you refuse or neglect to decide it for the slave? Another election is at hand. It is fixed on the 17th of December. Meanwhile, as friends of the slave, we the several towns in the District, to meet at the Middlesex Hotel, in Contord, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of considering and deciding on the course of action to be pursued at the pending election. The Convention will be one of great importance. Delegates should be present from every own in the District.

Where there is a Society, let delegates be duly

ppointed; the more the better. Where there is no Society, let abelitionists re olve themselves into a delegation and come.

The Able advocates of the cause are expected to be esent, to address the meeting. AMOS FARNS CRTH,
Pred. of M. C. A. S. Soc.

Joseph W. Cross, Secretary: A. A. PHELPS,
DEXTER FAIRWANKS, Com. of fornter Convention.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

What shall be done by the abolitionists, to illustrate of December ?

2. Circulate the address issued previously to the last

ection, signed by Messrs. Phelps, Fairbanks, and Mansfield. It discusses the whole question at issue. Let no copies of it lie idle. It is adapted to the approaching election, as well as the past. Let the doubtful and the wavering read it. It will determine and confirm them. Hand it to them.

une committee. It ably argues the points in centro- dued harmless at your feet. versy. Let some one in each town see that it is wide ly, thoroughly, and IMMEDIATELY circulated. Be sure that every professed abolitionist has a copy, and reads it. Don't let those to whom it is sent, keep it lying on their tables, or in their desks. This would be reachery to the slave. Keep it moving. Will you see

4. Don't forget the PLEDGE. That is to do the work. It will inspire our friends with confidence in each other, and insure them success. Have you signed it? If not why any longer withhold your name? Is it circulating in your town? If not, start it immediately. Here is copy of it.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, legal voters of the town of deeming it a solemn duty to exercise the elective franchise, so as most effectually to promote the cause of human freedom, do hereby agree, that we will not vote for any man to represent us in the National or State Legislature, who will not avow himself in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the Dis-trict of Columbia and in Florida, and the slave trade between the states, and wilo, if elected, will not rote and act to effect these objects."

and act to effect these objects."

The above is circulating in all the other fowns in the District. Why should it not be started in goars, forthwith? Similar pledges have been circulated in other parts of the State, and in other States. It is the sheetanch of our success. Sign it, then, one and all.

Will temperature men start back at the word release?

Amestrana of Oriented, to be added to former payments to constitute him a life member of this Society,

Balance of pledge at Greenfield Convention, to Mr. St. Clair, by Rev. J. Parkman,

Reading Association, by C. Temple, quarterly, 2

D. Chute, of Reading,

The properties of the State Will temperance men start back at the word 'pledge?'
Don't delay. The time of trial draws near. Start it
Don't delay. The time of trial draws near. Start it
Doxbury

W. Boylston Female A. S. S. by D. D. Winter,
W. Brookfield Female A. S. S. by J. M. Fiske,
Boxboro' A. S. S. by receipts to Nov. 26—Sam't.

late it. Put your name at the top.

5. Remember the DISTRICT CONVENTION at CONCORD, on Trespar, the lith of December, at 10 At the Northampton Convention, Oct. 5, 1838, 133 45 o'clock, A. M.! Let that be a full meeting. Let every At Franklin Co. A. S. meeting, Oct. 9, 1838, 44 50 town in the District send a large delegation. Hold a At Ashfield, Oct. 8; 13 23 wn meeting forthwith in your town, and appoint delgates : or rather, resolve to come, ONE AND ALL. there is no society in your town to call a meeting, al! it yourself. Or, if the society fails to do ifs duty, let somebody get up a meeting, and appoint a large delegation. Or, if no meeting is held, visit the abolitionists personally, and come yourself, and bring a John Dickinson, Monthly Concert, S. goodly number with you. The proceedings of the Deerheld.

masse.

6. Let the 'scattering votes' all be feady in good season. We must give at least ONE THOUSAND at the next trial. We can do it with ease, if we will. At the last trial, 35f scattering, were cast. In one town, which gave 18 at the last trial, 55 voters have already signed the pledge, and probably 25 more will. Cannot every town do as well in proportion? Let us try. Will you? CIRCULATE THE PLEDGE, and the thing is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 1200 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done! There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 1500 anti-slating is done. There are from 100 to 100 anti-slating is done. andidates will be withdrawn, or will 'toe the mark.' This will be a triumph of free principles, which will be R. Hubbard,

felt and appreciated, at the North and the South.

7. On the day of trial, (the 17th) let every true, unshabel Clapp, shackled, unbought, unawed, unflinching voter be at L. M. Child, his post. Let not a vote be lost. PLEDGE.

POLITICAL SPECIAL PLEADING.

given a very cordial support to the abolition cause; M. P. Cook, but its tone is now materially aliered. We are sorry Until the recent election, the Concord Freeman has to read an article like the following, in its editorial colamns, because it shows a willingness to sacrifice inal-enable human rights upon the altar of Party. The Horace Smith, ssertion, that the whig abolitionists acted an enprin- Cash, ipled part at the polls, is to be regarded as a political Cash, sstatement. It cannot be sustained by evidence. Cash, Whig papers bring the same charge against the democratic abolitionists: To say that the friends of emanci. Cash, nation are contending for 'nothing, absolutely nothing' and to put the cost of an election in competition with the reputation of our State, and the bodies and souls of human beings now doomed to perpetual thraldom—is but a sorry exhibition of democracy. We shall see whether the rival parties will refuse to put up a new andidate, 'though a dozen trials were in prospect.' THE DISTRICT.

THE DISTRICT.

It will be seen by our table of votes, that there is no choice of a member of Congress in this District—Mr. Parmenter wanting 94 votes of being elected. Of the scattering votes, which Have prevented a choice, a greater part are unquestionably from the Democratic party, the vote for Brooks showing a greater uniformity with the entire vote of his party, than that of Mr. Parmenter does with his. This is easily explained. The federal Abolitionists, whatever might have been their professions before, at the polls supported Mr. Brooks—the democratic abolitionists, without the most distant prospect of bettering themselves, scattered their votes and have prevented a choice. Reckoning every man's time at \$1 a day—another trial, which will call the people from their various occupations half a day, will cost, if as many votes are cast as on Monday, \$4.500—and for what? Nothing—absolutely nothing. Neither the federal nor democratic party will put up a new candidate, if a dozen trials were in prospect—and this attempt to defeat the election time after time will result in making enemies to the abolition cause, many of those who hitherto have befriended it. We particularly call apon the anti-slavery democrats who have alred in defeating Mr. Parmenter—they can not avoid seeing, that the abolitionists in our party, prefer him to Mr. Parmenter—left them persist in casting scatterity cycles, and they will eventually secure his election. We trust at the next trial, that every steem to prevent a choice of one of the two men, who must in the end be elected, will be given up. No attempt to prevent a choice of one of the two men, who must in the end be elected, will be given up. No attempt to prevent a choice of one of the two men, who must in the end be elected, will be given up. No attempt to prevent a choice of one of the two men, who must in the end be elected, will be given up. No attempt to prevent a choice of one of the two men, who must in the end be elected, will be given up. No attempt to prevent a choice of on tempt to prevent a choice of one of the two men, who must in the end be elected, will be given up. No at-tempt of the kind can possibly lead to the election of any new caudidate, and is therefore useless.

The following letter, from a committee of colored friends, is published at their request. We take this opportunity to say, that, while our own labors as edior of the Liberator, in the anti-slavery cause, have been abundantly overrated, Mr. Knapp's invaluable services; performed in an unobtrusive manner, and question is therefore settled, that if you perse: Itis fidelity and devotion, as manifested in every trying and zealous advocate on the floor of Congress. It is glad, therefore, to record this merited tribute of esteem

Boston, Aug. 6, 1838. Agreeably to an strangement, by a company w dined together at Chelsen, on the 1st of August, in honor of British West India Emancipation, a committee, have a great work to do. That it may be the better and more effectually done, the undersigned take the liberty of calling a Convention of Abolitionists from the several low. tor, the sum of twenty dollars, as a manifest token of their esteem for his untiring exertions in the great cause of emancipation.

Sin-We, in common with others of our fellow-citizens, feel a high esteem for your valuable labors in the arduous work in which you are engaged, as publisher of that periodical, through the agency of which the great wheel of Abolition is moving with extraordinary velocity. It is no flattery to say, that those labors have given universal satisfaction to the colored inhabitants of this city. We, as colored citizens, however, have additional cause above other citizens to rejoice, that you have taken that bold and fearless stand, in sending forth to the world, through your journal, that it is not color that makes the man. It has been during the publication of the Liberator, and we believe through the influence of it, that adspictors omens have burst upon us as a people, but more especially upon the prospects of the rising generation. As we saw a cloud arising, which was gathering blackness to burst upon us the strength of their principles at the polls on the 17th as a people, at that critical moment, through the mighand discuss the question of 'political action.' The primary meetings are the sources of influence. Few or many, then, let the meetings he hald. ty hand of God, you, with your colleague, Wm. Lloyd ments. We see our enemy Prejudice, retiring anace through the potency of the principles set forth in your journal; and also the monster SLAVERY trembling with rage and terror. And we also see the tyrant Coloniza TION exposed in his naked deformity, by the doctrines inculcated in the Liberator. May that God who led Moses triumphant through the Red Sea, protect you in Another address is about being issued by two of the your arduous efforts, until your enemy shall lie sub-

We are your friends, with high respect, DANIEL HENSON, THOS. BROWN. WILLIAM JUNIER THOS. DALTON.

Received into the Treasury of the Massachi Society, from Oct. 7, to Nov. 16.

Society, from Oct. 7, to Nov. 16.

Medway and Village, by D. Nurse,
Geo. M. Rice, Worcester, in ad. to qr., pledge,
Francis Jackson, balance due on qr. subscription, 48 50
Cambridgeport A. S. b. by A. A. Phelps, 65 00
Monthly Concert at Marlboro' Chapel, Oct. 29, 4 57
J. M. Wilder, Hanover, pledge at Worcester,
Holliston A. S. S. by Eimothy Daniels, Tr. 12 50
Westminster A. S. S. on account of pledge made
at Worcester, by Rev. Mr. Brown,
Ruth Earle, Leicester, pledge at Worcester,
Mary B. Earle, Worcester, 4 4qrs. in adv. 16 00
Amesbury and Salisbury, by Mr. Shepherd,
Francis G. Shaw, of Boston,
Rev. Jno. Parkman of Greenfield, to be added to
former payments to constitute him a life mem-

Collections by A. St. Clair. 543 13

CASH PAID AT THE NORTH-AMPTON CONVENTION,—Oct. 5, 1838.

A. S. & A. C. F. 50
B. & J. R. 50
John Dickinson, 500

Numbel Consert S. 600

Cash Pd. AT THE Franklin
GEERFIELD, Oct. 9, 1838.
Geo. T. Davis, Green-field, 750

R. Leavitt, Charlemont 500

R. Leavitt, Charlemont 500 J. Amsden, Deerfield, 100 goodly number with you. The proceedings of the Convention will be interesting and important. Much will depend upon what is there done. Come, then, en masse.

6. Let the 'scattering votes' all be ready in good.

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7. Amsden, Deerfield, 100

8. Hadley Canal A.

8. Society, 25 00

8. Rev. Theo. Packard,

8. Shelburne, 100

8. Rev. B Fowler, Bernardston, 100

8. Rev. B Fowler, Bernardston, 100 Northampton, 1 00 Butler Wilmouth. 1 00 Leaveritt, 1 00 1 00 G.W.Arms, Greenfield 1 00 10 00 D.W. Alvord Leaveritt, 1 00 Enos Clark, "A triend to the slave, Aaron Fisher, West-50 CASH PAID AT ASHFIELD, Oct. 8, 1838. 2 00 Elijah Paine, 1 00 50 Mrs. Electa Bement, 1 00 Job Cudroot, Chester-1 00 Other persons in sums less than a dollar, and Jesper Bement O.Skeel, Willimansett, 100 Heart Leavitt, Heath, 5 to meet pledges in Ashfield, not paid, 10 22

> HENRY G. CHAPMAN, Treas. Mass. A. S. Soc ACCOUNT OF MONEY, Received into the treasury of the Essex County Anti-Sla-very Society, from June 14 to Oct. 20: Collections at qr. meeting at Danvers, June 14; 9 02 Danvers Female Juvenile A. S. S. by E. Wilder, 5 70

15 50

133 45

\$199 67

The request of the North Bridgewater Female Anti-Slavery Society, to become auxiliary to the State Society, will of course be readily granted.

MEMOIRS OF ELLEANOR ELDRIDGE. This is a fittle ook just published in Providerice, the express purpose of which is to give a helping hand to suffering and persecuted merit.' Elleanor belongs to that race which a republican and christian people (alas what a mockery of terms!) have for two hundred years classed among the brute creation, and treated with the nimost barbarity. Happily, she was never a slave, though she has been deeply injured. Her case is a remarkable one-furnishing, as it does, an example of fidelity, inistry, economy and enterprise, which few have been able to surpass in like circumstances. By dint of unremitted toil, she was at last enabled to purchase a small state in Provdence, and had nearly succeeded in liquidating the cost, when advantage was taken of her temporary absence from the State, and the property was old, without any public notice being given; at an enormous sacrifice, by one who held a mortgage upon it. Thus, most unrighteously, and in an hour, she was rendered houseless and homeless, and all the fruits of a life of industry and prudence wrested from her by fraud and violence. All the particulars of the case, and of her present situation, are detailed in this attractive Narrative, which was written by a lady of great literary merit, and a warm-hearted friend of the colored ace. Copies of the work may be obtained at 25, Cornhill, and we trust will find a ready sale Accompanying it is a likeness of Elleanor, and also high recommenda ions of her character from some of the most respectable families in Providence

No Choice. An unsuccessful attempt was made in this city, on Monday last to elect 36 Representatives to the General Court, only 20 having been chosen at the former election. The votes were-for the regular Whig (anti-license law) ticket, 3154; Amory Hall, ticket, (in favor of the law,) 2115; Van Buren, 1845. No additional trial can take place. This is a great triumph for the friends of Temperance over a desperate combination of rum-sellers, rum-soakers, and distillers.

Sustain the law, we say, while it is law. - Vermen

But suppose the law be clearly an unrighteous one-what do you say then? We call upon the edior of the Chronicle to answer this question :- It is the law' of the land, that a slave escaping from the house of bondage, shall be seized in any part of the and, and returned to his master. Is it right to 'sus tain the law ' Yea, or nay ?

PHRENOLOGY A course of nine essons upon Phreological Science and Practice was commenced by Mr. FOWLER on Wednesday evening, at the Marlboro' Chapet, hall No. 2-to be delivered on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Tickets for the course, \$3-for a single lecture, 50 cents. We commend it to the patronage, and the lecturer to the confidence of the public.

ADELPHIC UNION.

The lecture on Tuesday Evening, Dec. 4th, at the Smith School Room, will be delivered by Mr. Augustus W. Hanson. Subject—Manners and customs of the Aborigines of the Gold Coast, with a description of the country. To commence at 7 o'clock

JOHN T. HILTON, President.

STATE CONVENTION.

At Middletown, Ct, on the 5th and 6th days of December

The friends of immediate emancipation, in the several towns of the State, whether organized-in Societies or not, are requested to send delegates. We would tender, also, a cordial invitation to abolitionists of sister States, to meet with us. The occasion will be one of great importance to the progress of the cause in this State. Let every true-hearted abolitionist among us, remember

Mr. Birney and Mr. Stanton, as well as other gentlemen from abroad, are expected to be present.

A meeting of the Committee of Arrangements will be held on Tuesday, (the 4th Bec.) at the store of J. G. Baldwin, Exchange Buildings, at three o'clock, P. M.

J. G. BALDWIN,
S. W. GRISWOLD,
E. HUNT,
S. S. COWLES,
D. BURGES,
HORACE COWLES, Arrangements. Middletown, Nov. 1838.

NOTICE.

A school will be opened about the first of December, in which will be taught the elementary branches of English. Private recitations and instruction in the higher branches will be attended to if required. Perms moderate. Particulars may be learnt at the A. S. office. THOMAS PAUL.

Boston, Nov. 30.

MARRIED, in this city, on the 21st inst. by Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Dea. Robert Roberts to Mrs. Rosanna Swain, of Newburyport. Mr. Albert J. Lewis to Miss Morgianna Nichols. By Rev. J. C. Berman, Mr. Patent Stewart to Miss Mary Jane Smith, both of Boston.

DIED—In Sudbury, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Lccv A. Hinckley, aged 21, wife of Mr. Albert Hinckley. In her death, the slave has lost a friend, active in informing herself of the sorrows of his situation, and in efforts for their relief. During her life, the religion of Christ and the cause of truth always, received her warm support. In the midst of a worldly morality, or cold indifference in the cause of God and of right, she set up in her heart Christ for her example. Having little intercourse with the world, surrounded by a few confiding friends, and possessed of an ardent temperashe set up in her heart Christ for her example. Having little intercourse with the world, surrounded by a few conflicing friends, and possessed of an ardent temperament, her attachment to them was surpassingly strong, and the tie sundered by death has caused their hearts to bleed freely. Feeling intensely herself the beauty of true holiness, she admired almost to adoration the characters of the few, who, crucifying themselves to the world, have stood firm in the midst of persecution and outrage, constant in the eause of the suffering and the dumb. Disinterested, pare-hearted benevilence was often the delightful topic of her remark, and she was ravished with the assurance, that in heaven all would be holy as God is holy. Known to but few, she made her Saviour her companion; and in spirit was free in the society of angels, and familiar with the scenes of heaven. Herown principles of heart and of mind were the accompaniments of her hours of pastime; and the elements and the beauties of nature whispered to her burning soul abundant instruction of God. Through the valley of the shadow of death, she was rejoicing on the hills of the heavenly city. The praising hosts seemed waiting to welcome her. She saw her Saviour waiting to receive her, and with the breath of prayer on her lips, joined the blessed company. 13 22

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Boston Female Asti-Slavery Society, at their last quarterly meeting, held at the Mariboro' Chapel, July 11th, voted, after mature deliberation, to hold a rain, near the close of the present year, that they might be enabled to contribute with liberality to the treasury of the slave, and this miore effectually aid the cause they are united to promote. Many societies in the country have formerly aided us, and encouraged by their nest liberality, we again sak their assistance and they are united to promote. Many societies in the country have formerly aided us, and encouraged by their past liberality, we again ask their assistance and that of all other societies or individuals, who may feel it a privilege to join in our enterprise. Many societies by furnishing articles for sale, can aid this cause, so dear to all our hearts, far more effectually, than by other means. We feel the necessity of putting forth our most vigorous efforts, and contributing all in our power towards hastening the day of the captives' deliverance. We desire to feel for 'those in bonds as bound with them,' and to labor for them as we would have them do for us, 'were our souls in their souls' stead;' and while our hands are employed in this work of love for the slave, we would raise our hearts to the God of the oppressed for his blessing on ourselves and those for whom we labor.

We wish to leave those who assist us to furnish such articles as they choose; but information having been requested as to what would be most saleable, we would simply say, that Ladies' and Children's Aprons, Capes, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Hoods, Shoes, Hose, Work-Bass, Needle-Books, Pin-Cushions, Work-Basskets and Boxes, Card-Baskets, Shells, Children's Toys of every description, Gentlemen's Linen of all-kiads'—in short, almost every article, if neatly and properly made, will meet with a ready sale. It is desirable, so far as practicable, that ornamental and fancy articles should have upon them appropriate devices or mottos. The price of each article should be marked, as those who furnish them can best judge of their value. All articles should be forwarded as early as the 10th of December, and directed to strings or the committee.

On behalf of the Boston Female A. S. Society,

MARY A. W. JOHNSON, MARY S. PARKER, DELIA C. GOULD, Nov. 1. Boston, Nov. 1.

omnipotent reigneth?' Are those fifteen mil-

are all guided by the spirit and precepts o. Christ, whether they act as individuals, or as

clare that their allegiance is due only to God,

a no government state? Were Adam and Eve

no-government state? They pay allegiance to

same way-i. e. try to win them into the king-

dom by spiritual means, and as to their punish

3. The Jacobinical character of the Society.

Never to resist evil.' Never to avenge out

wrongs, redress our grievances, or protect our

rights, by imprisoning, mutilating, or killing

others to do these things for us; but always to

Never to engage in or countenance any effort

every thing which is now, has been, or shall

guillotines, swords, guns, blood and carnage

tion !! Yet, for embracing these principles, an.

However earnestly the Society protests against

What can these men think of Christ? That

Brother Orange

Always to obey the

sounds Of agony, unheard from heathen grounds! Fair Freedom's fields are crimsoned with the blood Of SLAVES, and deluged by an awful flood Of guilt. While Freedom's tyrants, slaves to lust Thine image, Father, trample in the dust, The ministers (professed) of Him who came To set the captive free,' in his own name Declare, 'The deed is right; God's hely word Approves it well; for know, the Hebrew sword red captives from the field of toil '! The church Too, madly clasps the hellish fiend with such Unyielding grasp, that angels louthe the sight! Is this the holy chu ch of Christ, which light From God illumes, love, joy and peace pervade?

Are these the ranks that come to Zion's aid, Protected by God's banner which is love, And guided by the heavenly, holy Dove? Oh Lord! Columbia stands before the world, With Freedom's floating banner wide unfurled, The groaning, bleeding, hopeless captives toil; And her pure democratic sons, whose cry Is loud and long for holy liberty, Rifle the mail—destroy the press-apply The lighted torch to 'Freedom's hall '-decry The man who pleads for right in Congress halls-Hunt and shoot down the man of God who calls On them to 'let th' oppressed go free '-cowhide The unoffending traveller-deride. Insult, and lynch the victims of their rage-Trample on law and equal rights—and wage Eisenal war with all that's good. Fair land! Thrice happy they who 'neath thy sheltering hand Share Freedom's lot! Thy magistrates regard A people's prayer, in justice rule, and guard The helpless Indian and redress his wrongs.
Oh! who that values Liberty, but longs. To inhabit thee? Oh! for thine honor blush, And hide thy face for shame! Thy boastings hush Till thou canst cease to crush immortal man ; Restore his plundered rights from Slavery's ban; To Freedom's boon Jehovah's image raise, And give the slave the remnant of his days. Though young in years, thou hast in sin grown old.

Rebell'd 'gainst God, his law despised, and rolled

Can dash the thrones of kings, and kingdoms rock,

Till earth's foundations feel the dreadful shock.

The storm of war against his awful throne! Unequal contest! His right hand alone,

Great God! our country is the christian's grief, The patriot's scorn, the tyrant's joy, the thief Of souls, the pest of Afric's race; a land Of law, yet anarchy prevails; a land Of light, yet darkness all her borders veils; A land of perfect happiness, yet wails Of we descend from every hill and vale, And tell to nations round a mournful tale; A land of letters, yet her sons can't read; A land of missionaries, sent to plend For heathen nations, while, 'within her bounds, Thousands are found,' who till her sacred grounds And yet ' with any heathen will compare ; A land of gospel ministers, who dare Not (as a body,) preach the truth entire; A land of Bibles, yet her vengeful ire Proves death to those that teach its truths to all -Those sacred truths which save from Satan's thrall: A land of Freedom, yet her teil-worn sons Seek kind protection on monarchic grounds Freedom of speech prevails, yet 'gng-law' rules, And brutal mobs, composed of party-tools, Upheld by jaded minions of the South, Madly assail assemblies of the North; The press held sacred, yet to atoms dashed: Her soil unstained, and yet by slave's blood washed Her missionaries beg of Sandwich's king To free his slaves. 'Indeed! why do ye bring Me this request? How many slaves at home Ten times your number, sir.' 'Go, loose your ow Then, in the name of Freedom's holy God, Thy servant ask to break oppression's rod.' Well may the proud and scorpful Turk insult like this, and Russia's Czar exult O'er such hypocrisy! Let heathen scorn Christianity like t his; let christians mourn, Let tyrants laugh, let Metternich rejoice, And every nation raise the taunting voice. The devotees at slavery's bloody shrine Should quake in view of threat ning wrath divine! The savage does not thirst so much for blood-And, 'blood to drink' we fear thou'lt give them, Lord, For they are worthy.'-The old crazy tower Of Slavery now begins to feel the power Of God's right band,—anon its wildly rocks, Its bolts give way, unloose its strongest locks But Slavery fears to meet its righteous doom. The 'chivalrous South' one desperate effort make The compromising North are all awake :

The post of duty quit, and basely yield Their enemies the uncontested field.

The reverend rebber, with a charming grace, Corrupt at heart, most orthodox is fa Lifts to a holy God his blood-stained hands. The innocency of oppression's bands To plead! The guilty South and North combined Reverend D. D's with politicians joined; And all the bost of guilty, recreant priests, Who see their brethren treated worse than beasts. And yet are dumb, may strive in vain to prop The tottering, falling superstructure up. Th' Eternal has decreed its sudden fall : Come out of her, my people,' is the call Of Him who horrid tempests rained on them That traffic made in 'slaves and souls of men.' The night of death is near, and storms of fire, Enkindled by Jehovah's dreadful ire, Lower o'er our land! the distant thunders roar. And lightnings play round her devoted shore. The signs portend a darker tempest, far, Than whelmed Sodom's plaine Or that which swept devoted Egypt o'er, When ransomed Israel left her ruined sho Mercy cries, 'Spare the cruel tyrant, Lord! Perhaps the Spirit may set home the Word, And change his heart before it is too late, Ere dark damnation seal his awful fate.' But Justice, long impatient, cries aloud, In judgment now arise, and let a proud. Rebellious nation know, thou wilt sustain Thy righteous law, thy government maintain In spotless purity, though guilty nations drink Thy threat nings and thy promises prove vain -Nor Sinai's thunders awe, nor Calvary's strain Of dying love, moves the oppressor's heart. The beams of noon-day light upon him dart. To flash conviction-but he hates the light, Shuts out its searching rays, and chooses night For foul and murderous deeds. Truth comes

D. D's in earnest to the rescue fly,

cower-

Lest the good 'Patriarchal' system die.

Of modern logic, while 'dough-faced' Northrone

Hair-splitting politicians try the power

power,It is opposed-but still, Probation's hour Is kindly lengthened out. No longer stay,-To guilty rebels, Lord, thy power display.' Mercy no longer stays the Almighty's hand .-The besom of destruction sweeps the land; God now unbinds the angry bolts of heaven Now Slavery's bastile is by lightning riven! The storm is o'er-the glorious work is done-A God of justice sits upon the throne ! Acton, Sept. 17th, 1838.

> REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY. Shall every flap of England's flag Proclaim that all around are free, From 'farthest Ind' to each blue crag That beetles o'er the Western Sea? And shall we seoff at Europe's kings, When Freedom's fire is dim with us, And round our country's alter clings . The damning shade of Slavery's curse?

NON-RESISTANCE.

Is it so? Is that heart in a no-government state, in which the kingdom of God is come, and his will is done? Over which the Lord God THE WORK BEGUN. In a letter dated the 21st inst. bro. Wright informs s that he has recently held twenty public meetings, lions of men, called a nation or kingdom, who Essex County, for lectures and debates-all on the bject of Non-Resistance but two. The people were eager to hear about the 'new' and 'strange' doctrine, one body, in a no-government situation? Sup-and the result has been cheering. Several converts pose one half of the United States should dehave been made to our cause, both men and women, whose names have been forwarded to us, to be enrolled and that they will never obey any human laws as members of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society. The that are opposed to his will—and should, in whole country will be agitated in due season.

whole country will be agitated in due season.

In the following communication, bro. Wright exhibmies just as Christ did toward his :- this acits in a striking light the injustice and insanity of cording to brothers Scott and Beckwith, would hose individuals, who are denouncing the pacific be a no-government state. But which half o. views of the Society, set forth in the Declaration of Sentiments, as jacobinical and infidel. The parallel which he runs between our doctrines, and the accusage and the peace party that never fight, but leave ventures to God—or the war party that fight, and tions which are brought against us, must satisfy every kill, slay, and destroy' each other, according to candid reader that the latter are cruelly slanderous, their laws? Will saints in the millenium be in and the former such as become the gospel of Christ .in Paradise without government? Are the angels in heaven and the redeemed spirits in a Great is truth, and it shall prevail.'

For the Liberator. LUCEO NON URO.

LUCEO NON URO.

THE 'INFIDEL,' 'NO-GOVERNMENT,' 'JACOBINICAL' kingdom now, as they will be in the millenium; character of the N. B. NON-REBISTANCE SOCIA and to feel and act towards evil-doers in the

1. Its 'infidel' character.

The Society holds the following sentiments, leave them to God. and encourages the following practices; and nothing to the contrary.

'The Jewish penal code is not binding Christians, but is obrogated by Christ.'
Our Saviour has left us an example, that we

the bodies of our enemies ourselves, nor ge should walk in his steps; and those who have not the spirit of Christ, and do not follow his example, in his feelings and treatment toward his enemies, cannot be christians, or enter the heads, because they have wronged us or others. kingdom of heaven.

To profess to belong to a kingdom not of to revolutionize or change any government by violence.' (Jacobinism!) Cheerfully to endure all things for Christ's powers that be, except when they bid us violate

ke.' (Infidelity!)

'To be bold and uncompromising for God, in the penalty of disobedience.' 'Never to cherish 'To be bold and uncompromising for God, in the penalty of disoccurrence.' 'To have bearing testimony against all sin, in high places a desire to injure our persecutors.' 'To have penalty of molest nor make afraid.' 'To be bound

none to molest nor make afraid.' 'To enlist under the stainless banner of Jesus by the laws of that kingdom, whose subjects hrist, and obey all his commands.' 'To enlist under the staimess bands.'

Christ, and obey all his commands.'

'To be filled with the spirit of Christ.' (Inests, rights and liberties of all mankind dear as our own.' 'That every government, not actuour own.'

Never to array ourselves against the peaceated and guided by the spirit and example of ful dominion of the Son of God. Christ, must inevitably be overthrown by spir-

'To enter fully into the kingdom of Christ, itual weapons.' 'To bent up every implement of death, to disband every military company, 'To trust entirely and solely in the Lord Aland never go out.

to dismantle every armed ship, and learn war mighty.'
'To commit the keeping of our souls to God, no more.' 'Never to be disorderly, plot treason, no more.' 'Never to be disorderly, plot treason, no more.' (Jacobinism!!) nor engage in any evil work.' (Jacobinism!!) as to a faithful Creator.

To forsake all things-even life itself-for Whatever was contrary to christianity eighteen hrist's sake.'
'To take the gospel as the only rule of faith trary to it in the Millenium, is contrary to it Christ's sake.'

and practice, as individuals, as families, as now; and to be a Christian, is to be opposed to states and nations.' (INFIDELITY !!!)

These opinions and these practices, Joseph Tracy, a professed minister of the gospel, and be kindly affectioned one to another, in brotherly love, forgiving one another as God for Christ's infidelity.' The only excuse he can offer, to e who embrace these opinions and have a complaint against any.' pursue these practices, from the charge of ject will be to effect a change in the views, feel-blasphemy and infidelity, is—their ignorance! ings and practices of society, respecting the Orange Scott, another minister, and an agent sinfulness of war and the treatment of enemies.' of the American A. S. Society, 'hopes, for the honor of religion, the adherents to these principles and practices will be small;' but thinks that they will be embraced by some, as Mormonism is, and as the doctrines of Formal simulations of the strength of the small in the server of Wright are. Thus holding them up as deserving execution as the licentious and atheis- How forcibly it presents to the mind the infidely ical principles of the Mormons and of Fanny ity, atheism and anarchy of the French revolu-Many professedly religious newspapers and christian ministers, have denounced the documents containing the above sentiments. However earnestly the Society protests against and containing nothing of a contrary nature or the name of Jacobinism, it belongs to them. tendency, as 'leading to infidelity and atheism.' He calls the above sentiments, 'Religious Ja-Do these ministers and editors know what they cobinism run mad;' and says, are about? What do they mean by infidelity? may very well be made sad.' Scott says, exultingly, of the above principles, 'I know not of a single Methodist, either in the To glory in nothing, save in the cross of Child and the control of To glory in nothing, save in the cross of Christ travagant notions.' George C. Beckwith says of the American Peace Society, whose agent he

2. 'Its no-government character.'

'To recognize God as the only KING and of the American Peace Society, whose agent he LAWGIVER, the only JUDGE and RULER is, 'Our whole course has been a virtual pro-LAWGIVER, the only JUDGE and RULER is, our winder, against the principles of the come on earth, immediately, and break in pie-N. E. Non-Resistance Society.' Benjamin F. ces and consume all other kingdoms.' To Hallett calls them 'the quintescence of transces and consume all other kingdoms.' To Hallett calls deny that all the governments of the world are cendentalism.' approvingly ordained of God, are according to his will, are christian; and to aim to establish he is a king? That he is to rule his own peoovernment strictly accordant with the spirit ple and precepts of christianity—a government shoulders? That he is to give laws to the whose officers are PEACE, its exactors RIGH-world? That he is our Judge, our Lawgiver TEOUSNESS, its walls SALVATION, and and King? What think they of his kingdom? its gates PRAISE. 'To deny that any exist-ing government is actuated by the spirit, and pieces and consume all other kingdoms, and enguided by the example of Christ, in its treat-ment of enemies.' 'To leave the work of pun-ishing transgressors, of righting wrongs, of ad-our Lord? How can they believe these things? justing and executing penalties, entirely to God.' For never did a Celsus, a Julian, a Bolingbroke. 'To refuse to hold any office where we come a Hume, a Gibbon, a Voltaire, or a Kneeland, under obligation to avenge ourselves, or others, more contemptuously scout the idea of the and thus to take the work of punishing sinners peaceful, universal triumph of the gospel, than out of his hand, and to invade his prerogative.' have Joseph Tracy, Orange Scott, and George To refuse to delegate others to do that which C. Beckwith. These profess to be chosen mes-'To deny that sin is to sengers of Christ, to publish his laws, not the it is sin in us to do.' be subdued, and souls regenerated, by swords laws of men; to spread his empire of love and and guns.' 'To cease to rely on an arm of flesh, and to trust in the Lord alone.' 'To kingdoms of this world. These profess to be submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's among the select few, whom Christ has chosen sake.' 'To enter into the kingdom of heaven, and sent forth as lambs in the midst of wolves, and to submit, soul and body, to its laws.' 'To to wield the spiritual weapons with which he and to submit, soil and body, to its laws. '10 to wird the spiritual weapons with which he acknowledge allegiance to HIM who is King of has furnished them to conquer the souls of men kings and Lord of lords.' 'To have all the to him—not to wield, nor encourage others to kingdoms of this world become the kingdom of wield, carnal weapons, to butcher their bodies.

our Lord and of his Christ. 'To have Christ But Peter did not more really and openly deny put down all the kings, rulers, and magistrates his Divine Lord and Master, than have these of the earth, and himself rule over all, King of kings, forever and ever.' (NO-GOVERN- of the N. E. Non-Resistance Society, as above-

stated, shall spread around the world, and all MENT!!! These are the sentiments put forth in the hearts be brought under their influence, then Constitution of the N. E. Non-Resistance So-ciety; and there is not a word or expression der, will fill the earth. They do, in effect, say, containing any thing to the contrary. Yet that Christ came to preach infidelity, atheism, brother Scott calls this 'the no-human-govern-robbery, murder, and an unbounded indulgence ment theory;' the Society embracing these to crime. They do, in effect, say of Christviews, a 'MONSTER;' 'doctrines that will 'We will not have this man to reign over us 'turn loose upon community, without any restraint, demons in human form; principles which, if all other laws could be abolished, and these established in their stead, would give no against their only King, and against his king. security; and to establish them would be 'to dom, ignorantly, RASHLY. 'Father abolish all laws.' If these sentiments should them! They know not what they do.' fill the hearts of men, and all should come into

Should they deny that they have scouted at
this government, or a part embrace them, the the sentiments and practices enjoined by our uld be of no avail,' and Society, as they are presented above, it will not men would have full liberty to commit all avail them, unless they show that our Constitu-Who would commit the tion and Declaration contain other and antagomanner of crimes.' es-those who live by the spirit and laws nist principles. We deny that there is one of Christ, or those who live by the spirit and laws of the government for which brother Scott sentiment contrary to the above extracts, and to is pleading? Brother Scott says, 'I believe it the prayer, 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be would be a sin against God and humanity to done on earth as it is in heaven.' Every sentiadopt your principles, and practise upon them'- ment of those documents, so far as they anto believe and practise upon the above nounce principles, directly tends to establish on

earth, that kingdom whose subjects are forbidprinciples. George C. Beckwith, Corresponding Secretary den to fight, and to enthrone the Lord God in and General Agent of the American Peace So the heart. There is not a sentiment that conciety, calls the Society embracing the above flicts with any government, so far as it embodsentiments, and urging the above practices, a leathe spirit and principles of Christianity. So 'NO-GOVERNMENT S MIETY.' opposed to all 'civil, far as any government does not, it must be anecclesiastical, and domestic government.' The
Journal of Commerce calls it 'a system of extravagance and folly.' Zion's Herald says of
the above principles—' They are the offspring
of a misguided as marked in the state of the N. E. Nongreen and folly.' Zion's Herald says of
the above principles—' They are the offspring
of a misguided as marked in the state of the state of the N. E. Nondays of the N. E. NonResistance Society never can 'burn', blight
and scathe what is now green and fair—but
they will 'shine' out and illuminate the earth, of a misguided or morbid intellect, and would bring society back to a state of barbarism.' The Greenfield Gazette calls them 'levelling, description principles.' The control of the contr destructive principles.' [To violence, blood and anarchy, they are indeed!]

H. C. West Gloucester, Nov. 20, 1838.

A very few of our subscribers have manifested some dissatisfaction, on account of the discussion of the 'Peace question' in our columns—assigning, as a reason, their fears that it will injure the progress of the anti-slavery cause, by increasing its unpopularity, and perhaps by diverting the attention of some who are now zealous abolition ists from the work of undoing the heavy burdens, and letting the oppressed go free. They complain, also, that such a discussion is out of place in an anti-slavery publication. Doubtless, some

entiments respecting war, or any other topic. If they will persist in making such charges, the guilt and the usibility must be their own, exclusively.

3. That if it be true, that the discussion of the prin iples of Peace will injure the abolition enterprise, en the discussion of any other unpopular question will have the same tendency : therefore, as fast as men

that they will thus make their cause unpopular, and given by the enemies of emancipation, why ministers of the gospel, agents of popular associations, officers Lord.' of the foreign and domestic missionary societies, &c. Ac. should not preach, pray, write or lecture on the subject of slavery.

of the whole paper-and therefore a subordinate topic; nd that no change has taken place in the distinctive haracter of the Liberator, nor is any contemplated.

6. That the space which this discussion occupies it ur columns, is devoted to miscellaneous subjects in nected with the bloodless overthrow of slavery. her anti-slavery journals.

7. That whoever can thoroughly digest eighteen of wenty columns of anti-slavery matter in our paper, ch week, will be able to bear three or four columns on the subject of 'peace on earth, and good will to all

science; consequently, it is marked by liberality and disinterestedness, and invites individuals of whatever party or sect to engage in it. 9 That it serves to add new interest and variety to

nd paramount object of the Liberator. 10. That the principles of the Non-Resistance Society

effect the strongest light upon the enormity of slavery ;

subscribes to the sentiments that may be advanced on the Peace question, pro or con. No party has an exclusive right to be heard. The whole subject is opened who undertook to convey him to Beaufort, by water. to a free and equitable discussion. Those who cannot On Saturday night, Daniel was again taken on Bogne gree with us are entitled to the occupancy of as many olumns as ourselves-ay, more, if they desire it Hence, it is as much a government, as it is a no gov rnment paper. But it is neither: it simply goes for the 'free discussion' of the subject. Can any course e more magnanimous?

pledge which we gave to the public and to our sub-scribers at the commencement of our present volume, and which we have not yet fairly redeemed. No sub-scriber can justly complain that we have swerved one heighbor the line of honor, or taken unding ledge which we gave to the public and to our subhair's breadth from the line of honor, or taken undue the Superior Court of Carteret. advantage of our relation to the abolition cause, in alwing this incidental discussion. We have been guilty of no trick or fraud: hence, we deserve no censure, self from the clutch of a kidnapper, laid the wretch and should hear no complaints on this ground-as we dead at his feet! Why not 'the heroic slave,' or 'the shall proceed to show.

In the Prospectus for our present volume, we stated he views we Peace—precisely such as have been adopted by the Non-Resistance Society; and we made provision for tion, from the laws of his country. He probably exits discussion in the Liberator. If, after reading the claimed with Burns— Who so base as be a slave? emn and deeply interesting question—if they feel so insecure in their present views as to deprecate free disssion-if they are satisfied that their side of the quesion will not bear investigation-the only remedy left tion will not bear investigation—the only remedy left ger,' he of course deserves to be hanged by a republican them is to discontinue their subscriptions; but, in so and christian people! doing, surely they will not be acting like fearless abo itionists, but like craven colonizationists.

Next to the overthrow of slavery, the cause of PEACE will command our attention. The doctrine of non-re sistance, as commonly received and practised by Friends, and certain members of other religious denominations, we conceive to be utterly indefensible in its application to national wars;—not that it 'goes too far,' but that it does not go far enough. If a nation may not redress its wrongs by physical force—if it may not repel or punish a foreign enemy who comes to plunder, enslave, or murder its inhabitants—then it may not resort to arms to quell an insurrection, or send to prison, or suspend upon a gibbet any transgressors upon its soil. If the slaves of the South have not an undoubted right to resist their masters in the last resort, then no right to resist their masters in the last resort, then no an, or body of men, may appeal to the law of vi an suffer, more than they. If, when men are robbed f their earnings, their liberties, their personal owner of their earnings, their liberties, their personal ownership, their wives and children, they may not resist, in no case can physical resistance be allowable, either in an individual or collective capacity. Now, the doctrine we shall endeavor to inculcate is, that the king doms of this world are to become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; consequently, that they are all to be supplanted, whether they are called despotic, monarchied or republican and he cally which it is monarchical or republican, and he are canted associate, monarchical or republican, and he only who is King of kings, and Lord of lords, is to rule in righteousness. The kingdom of God is to be established in ALL THE EARTH, and it shall never be destroyed, but it shall BREAK IN PIECES AND CONSUME ALL OTH-ERS: its elements are righteousness, and peace, and juy in the Holy Ghost: without are dogs, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolators, and whatsoever loveth and maketh a lie. Its government is one of love, not of minitary coercion or physical restraint: its laws are not written upon parchment, but upon the hearts of its subjects—they are not conceived in the wisdom of man, but framed by the Spirit of God; its weapons are not carnal, but spiritual: its soldiers are clad in the whole armor of God, having their loins are clad in the whole armor of God having their loins are clad in the whole armor of God, having their loins are clad in the whole armor of God, having their loins of its weapons are not carnal, but spiritual: its soldiers are clad in the whole armor of God, having their loins are clad in the whole armor of God, having their loins of righteouness—their feet are shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace—with the shield of faith they are able to quench all the fiery darts of the wicked—and they wear the helmet of salvation, and wield the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. Hence, when smitten on the one cheek, they turn the other also; being defamed, they suffer it; they take joyfully the spoiling of their goods; they rejoice, inasmuch as they are partakers of Christ's sufferings; they are sheep in the midst of wolves; in no. extremity what ever, even if their enemies are determined to nail them to the law of violence.

As to the governments of this world, whatever their titles or forms, we shall endeavor to prove, that, in their essential elements, and as at present administered, they are all Anti-Christ; that they can never, by the many wisdom, be brought into conformity to the will of God; that they cannot be maintained, except by naval and military power; that all their penal enactments being a dead letter without an army to carry them into effect, are virtually written in human blood; and that the followers of Jesus should instinctively shou their stations of honor, power and encolument—at the same time 'submitting to every ordinance of man, for the local should be a switt and stanch boat, and thus proved herself to be a switt and stanch boat, and thus proved herself to be a switt and stanch boat, and thus proved herself to be a switt and stanch boat, and thus proved hersel upon the hearts of its subjects-they are not conceived the wisdom of man, but framed by the Spirit of God

They complain, also, that such a discussion is out of place in an anti-slavery publication. Doubtless, some are sincere in uttering these objections; but we are constrained to think, from a knowledge of their opinions, that others are actuated not so much by a deep solicitude for the unobstructed march of abolituonism, as by a d ad lest their 'governmental' foundation shall be proved to be 'sandy. Whatever may be their motives, we beg leave to remind them—

1. That the Liberator is not the organ of any antislavery society, but is an independent journal—devoted, it is true, mainly to the overthrow of slavery, but under the exclusive control of its editor, who alone is responsible for its sentiments.

2. That none but those whose vocation it is to stirup mobs, or to throw rotten-eggs, will pretend that the antisslavery cause is any more responsible for any man's views on the subject of peace, than it is for his sentiments respecting war, or any other topic. If they will persist in making such charges, the guilt and the

ON EARTH AS IT IS IN HEAVEN; and if, in that kingdom, no carnal weapon can be wielded, and swords are beaten into ploughshares, and spears into pruning hooks, and there is none to molest or make afraid, and no statute-book but the Bible, and no judge but Christ; then why are not Christians obligated to come out NOW, and be separate from 'the kingdoms of this world,' which are all based upon the feincher of violence, and which require their officers and servents. will have the same tendency: therefore, as fast as men become abolitionized, they must be gagged upon all other subjects, respecting which there is a difference of other subjects, respecting which there is a difference of opinion in community,—at least, until slavery be abolished!! And, therefore, the anti-slavery cause, instead of being friendly, is really hostile to 'free discussion'!

4. That the reason which is urged, why abolitionists should not meddle with the Peace question, (namely, that they will thus make their cause unpopular, and that their influence,) is the very reason which has been given by the enemies of emancipation, why ministers of the gospel, agents of popular associations, officers of the gospel, agents of popular associations, officers.

These are among the views we shall offer in connecthe foreign and domestic missionary societies, &c.

the soriginal and domestic missionary societies, which any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible but ourselves. If any man shall affirm that the anisislavery cause, as such, or any anti-slavery society, as answerable for our sentiments on this subject, to him the control of the anisislavery society, is answerable for our sentiments on this confection with the heaven-originated cause of Peace,—views which any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible to utility of any man shall affirm that the anisolator in the confection with the heaven-originated cause of Peace,—views which any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible but ourselves. If any man shall affirm that the anisolator in the confection with the heaven-originated cause of Peace,—views which any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible to utility to any originated cause of Peace,—views which any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible to utility to any originated cause of Peace,—views which any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible to utility to any originated cause of Peace,—views which any person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible to the person is at liberty to controvert in our columns, and for which no man or body of men is responsible to the person is at liberty to controverty which are the person is at liberty to controverty whi is answerable for our sentiments on this subject, to him may be justly applied the apostolic declaration, 'the truth is not in him.' We regret, indeed, that the prin-ciples of abolitionists seem to be quite unsettled upon a question of such vast importance, and so vitally conthose, whose yokes they are end avoring to break by the fire and hammer of God's word, would not, in their opinion, be justified in appealing to physical force, how can they justify others of a different complexion in can they justify others of a different complexion in doing the same thing? And if they conscientiously be mankind.'

8. That this discussion does not conflict with any ectarian or party views, any more than does the discussion of slavery or intemperance, or any branch of cience; consequently, it is marked by liberality and doing the same thing? And if they conscient in the slaves would be guiltless in shedding the blood of their merciless oppressors, let them say so unequivocally—for there is no neutral ground in this matter, and the time is near at hand when they will be compelled to take sides.

Will some of the friends of Peace send us a opy of the 'Letters of Lillian Ching, a native of the island of Loo Choo'?-an edition of which, we believe, ur pages, while it does not encroach upon the grand was published in Portland, two or three years since. We know not where we can purchase a copy.

DARING MURDER. The Newbern, North Carolina, and not be an active, uncompromising enemy of that horrid system.

11. That, in taking the Liberator, no one necessarily

DARING MCREE. The Newbern, North Carolina, Spectator of October 12th, states that on Friday morning week, Mr. Amos Small, of Carteret county, was killed by a negro man named Daniel, under the following circumstances. Daniel is the property of Capt.

Elijah Pigott, of Beaufort, from whom he had abscond-On Saturday night, Daniel was again taken on Bogne Sound, and committed to Beaufort jail, as a runaway, by a party who knew nothing of his previous capture. On Sunday, the dead body of Mr. Small was found, stripped of every article of ciothing. On examination, it was discovered that the head of the deceased was much bruised, and that one eve had been knocked out e more magnanimous?

12. That they who desire us to suppress this discuson in our pages, do call upon us to break a solemn
on in our pages, do call upon us to break a solemn
the persons who were cognizant of the first capture,
and of the fact that Mr. S. had left Harlow's Creek,
under the circumstances, and accompanied, as stated
above, having heard of the melancholy death of their

'The blood-thirsty slave!' That is the eulogy betowed upon one, who, in self-defence, and to free himpatriotic slave?' What say the opponents of 'Non Resistance' respecting this affair? If ever a man was jusfollowing extracts from that Prospectus, any of our and therefore determined to 'do or die' for freedom abscribers feel unwilling to hear both sides of a solperpetuate his memory. But, being nothing but 'a nig-

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

A number of the political and personal friends of Mr A number of the political and personal friends of Mr. Adams, requested him to sit for a portrait, and employed Mr. Page, a young artist of great merit and growing reputation, to execute the work. The portrait is just completed. It represents the distinguished statesman in a sitting posture, and exhibits nearly the entire figure of the person. The subscribers met at the artist's room yesterday afternoon to decide upon the disposition that should be made of it. A committee, consisting of Jonathan Phillips, Abbott Lawrence, Richard Fletcher, Ellis G. Loring, Nath. I. Bowditch, and Daniel P. Parker, was instructed to retire, and after consultation reker, was instructed to retire, and after consultation re port upon that point. After a few minutes' absence, the committee returned, and reported unanimously, that the portrait should be presented to the city, to be placed in Faneuil Hall, which report was accepted, and the same committee was instructed to perform the duty of presentation. A vote of approbation to the artist for his skill and fidelity in the execution of the picture, was then proposed and adopted.

The thanks of the subscribers were also presented to

Mr. Adams (who was present) for the gratification had afforded them in consenting to their wishes. Mr. Adams replied, very briefly, but with evident emotion -indicating that such a testimonial of respect, confi-dence, and affection, was most grateful to his feelings.

He was manifestly taken somewhat by surprise, and the fullness of the heart seemed to preclude entirely all deliberate choice of language.

The subscribers for whom this picture was executed are the following:—
Ellis Gray Loring, Henry G. Chapman, Jonathan Ellis Gray Loring, Henry G. Chapman, Jonathan Phillips. Francis Jackson, Samuel Philbrick, Brook ine, Josiah Quincy, Jr. Richard Fletcher, Wm. Jackson, Newton, Abbott Lawrence, Daniel P. Parker, Nathan Appleton, Thomas L. Winthrop, Luc us M. Sargent, Francis G. Shaw, Samuel Appleton, William Sturgis, Francis C. Gray, Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Edward Tuckerman, Thomas Richardson, Timothy Gilbert, J. V.

Astenuising Facts.—In the town of Dover, N. R. Committee of the Young Men's Temperance Son have from careful investigation ascertained the careful investigation as a second control of the careful inves

1. Of 975 voters, whose name were on the char

frinkers.

2. Nearly one hundred men in that town, har, slain in the prime of life by strong de Seventy-two widows out of 116 were redness

widowhood by intemperance.

4. Of 295 orphans, 199 (more than two thirds) we made such by the same means.

5. Of 34 tenants of the alms-house during the payers. 29 were reduced to pauparism by intemperate 6. Seven-eighths of the expense of pauperam in a same year was owing to this cause.

BETTING. Now that the election has e excitement consequent upon the receipurns has ceased, we feel it a duty to ea protest against the practice of act vitiate the public mind and to operate most of upon the election returns. We do not now results adverse or favorable to either party consequences upon the purity of the polls.

TERRIBLE. The New York Courier, spereceipt of the first intelligence from which was favorable to the Whigs, says-It is calculated that between the time the were received here—one or two o'clock in il and day light—at least eighty thousand do bet and lost in one hotel in this city.

BETTING. A Mrs. Moore, of Hanover, Pa is vertisement warns all persons who hold mone by her husband (who has since died) upon the ion, to return it to her to defray the expense his illness and burial.

BURIAL OF BLACK HAWK. A few days as death of this celebrated Gazette gives the following account of his
'His body, we understand, was not inter placed on the earth in a sitting posture with clenched in his hands, enclosed with slab This is the manner in which the chiefs of the tion are usually buried, and was done at his cial request. A considerable number of whites, dedstand, were present at this disposition

A woman died lately in Italy at the age of 142. St. A woman died latery in their action age of 142. S had been married eight times—the last time then s was 100 to a yong man of wenty. The youth look to her property, thinking she must soon shuffle eff mortal coil; but she punished his mercenary spiri

ANTI-MASONIC NOMINATIONS. The Anti-Masonic Convention in Philadelphia have nominated William H THE WEBSTER as a candidate for the Vice Pres

CAUTION .- Three persons living in Glenham, Daich ess Co, and working in the factory, were posseded as Tuesday last, by eating toad stools for mushroons, the father, mother, and daughter; they were all dead in a few hours after eating them, and were buried years day.—[Newburgh Telegraph. In the Garden of Olives at Jerusalem, eight olive

trees are now stranding, which are proved by historical documents to have been there anterior to the taking of the city by the Turks, and must consequently be least 800 years old.



DR. THOMAS BARNES, SURGEON DENTIST, 25 HOWARD STREET, BOSTON,

Trance to persons employing Pentast that one perfect those who possess experience, and who are perfect to a fet fart.

Specimens may be seen at his office, 25 Howard Street.

Specimens may be seen at us onice, as more con-TERMS.—Whole sets on gold plate 45 each. Prot Tech, 43,00. Loading, 41,50. Cleaning, 42,00. Extended 0t. N. B. De Barnes continues to instruct Deutstata his method of acting Tech on Gold Plates, when pro-ter an individual in any other Deutstate registrage.

A. S. JORDAN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE, Sign of the Original Golden Comb, No. 2 Milk St., epposite the Old South.

THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained the First THE SUBSCRIBER having obtained the First Premium for his TORTOISE SHELL WORK, at the Fairs both of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Assertation, Boston, and the American Institute, New York, and believing them to excel in utility, beauty and finish, would invite attention to more then too hander different patterns of WROUGHT AND FLAIS COMES, or THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SIZES.

THE VICTORIA COMB. Improved from the first received in this country, adapted to the most fashionable

THE VICTORIA COMB. Improved into the the design of the country, adapted to the most fashionalle style of wearing the hair. This article is entirely novel in its form and pattern, and though but recently received in this country, is becoming extensively won in other cities, where it is fauch admired. Also, the CRESCENT COMBS, Of original and beautiful patterns, manufactured only by himself and particularly adapted for a deese comb.

TORTOISE SHELL HAIR BANDS. These articles, first TORTOISE SHELL HAIR BANDS. These articles, and originated by the subscriber, being new and very fishionable, are recommended for durability, lightness and ornament to the head.

Every kind of wrought or plain combs repaired in a superior style, by Cementing or Riveting. Old Shell Combs wrought to look as well as new, at the lower prices.

Constantly on hand, Horn Combs, of every de

scription; with a fine assortment of German, Fittch and American Cologne. All kinds of Combs and the order—The highest prices paid for Shell.

DR. CHURCH'S TOOTH POWDER, Or the Great Tooth Preservative. Excellent in cleansing the Teeth. The moving the tartar, hardenings the gums, and preserve a sweet breath and pleasant, taste to the mouling and has received recommendations from numerous dentity and others.

FARCY GOODS. Razors; Shaving Boxes; Farcy loaps; Shaving Soan; Nail, Clothes, Teeth, Crumb

Soaps; Shaving Soap; Nail, Clothes, Teeth, Union and Flesh Brushes; Bead Purses; Brushes; Band and Flesh Brushes; Bead Purses; Brushes; Band and Glass Mirrors; Scissors; Silver Thimbles; Spectacles; Needles; Chess Men; Silk Purses; Depliatory Porter, for removing superfluous hair; Vegetable Reage; Hair Dye, &c.; Pencil Cases; Games, all kinds.

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Lynn, Mass., 11 mo. 9, 1838. . CHARLES WISE'S

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SPEECH OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

ON THE TEXAS QUESTION, Just received and for sale at No. 25, Cornbill.

CORRESPONDENCE

Between the Hon. F. H. Elmore, one of the South Carolina Delegation in Congress, and JAMES G. BIRNEY, Cor. Secretary of the Amer-ican A. S. Secretary

ican A. S. Society.

The above Correspondence is for sale at 25 Cornbill.

is in 8 large quarto pages, and with the sold at the price of \$2,25 per hundred—3 cts. single. This Correspondence, ina neut 15 mo. for in press, and will soon be ready for sale.